

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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CONTENTS.	
ECCLESIASTICAL:—	POLITICAL ARTICLES:—
Rumoured Ecclesiastical Encroachments 17	Summary 22
How the Bishops have Reformed the Church 17	Charity and Political Economy 22
British Anti-state-church Association 18	The Royal College of Preceptors 23
Correspondence 19	British Guiana 23
Foreign and Colonial News .. 19	Ireland 24
Death of Joseph John Gurney, Esq. 20	Religious Intelligence 25
Postscript 21	Gleanings 25
	Births, Deaths, &c. 26
	Trade and Commerce 26
	Advertisements 27

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

RUMOURED ECCLESIASTICAL ENCROACHMENTS.

"By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way comes."

AYE! so the rumour goes—and the odds are that the rumour is, in the main, correct. Through two distinct channels, each receiving information from a high source, intimation has been conveyed to us, that the Whig Government intend to create five new bishoprics in the English Church, and, if the Legislature will bear them out, to attach to them seats in the House of Lords—and that the plan of National Education which they are prepared to submit to Parliament, is one which will give increased power and influence to the clergy of the Establishment. They who will take the trouble of recalling the language of Earl Grey on the question of more bishops, uttered in the Upper House, towards the close of last session, will be little disposed to incredulity in reference to the first part of this report—nor, bearing in mind the staunch churchmanship of the Whigs, and especially of Lord John Russell, do we detect, in the last, any trace of intrinsic improbability. We might go on to show this, were we intent upon exacting implicit credence in the rumour which has reached us. But we are not. We ask only just so much deference to it, as may serve to put the friends of religious liberty on the alert, and prevent their being taken, at no very distant date, by surprise.

It is one of the natural but unhappy consequences of the position taken up by Dissenters, of late years, and maintained with marvellous pertinacity, that it not merely exposes them to, but invites, repeated aggressive efforts, to check the free development of their principles. Silence and inaction, on the one side, prompt to restless enterprise on the other. It is true, in more senses than one, that

"Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do."

We might, if we knew how to value truth, task the energies of the foes of free religion to the uttermost. By simply dealing with the question of Establishments, as we deemed it our duty to deal with other, more worldly, and less pernicious, monopolies, we might furnish our opponents with plenty of employment. Released from the anxieties and toils of self-defence by our quiescence, they have both leisure and inclination to plan successive encroachments upon our borders. Whilst we sleep, they, wise in their generation, push forward the base of their operations, and add to the strength of every post. Not a session passes, that some advantage is not taken of our imbecility. Step by step, cautiously, but with indomitable perseverance, State-churchism gains upon us. We are despised by the Legislature. We are disheartened among ourselves. Desertions from our ranks are common. Despair takes hold of many of our most earnest comrades. We are fast going to the wall. And all, because we foolishly persist in practically avowing that our principles are not worth urging upon the notice of the country.

Our readers will not suspect us of cherishing any sympathy with politico-ecclesiastical establishments—but we could find it in our hearts to rejoice in any multiplication of episcopal sees and seats, and in any tinge, however deep, of a Government educational scheme, with the spirit of State-churchism, if only they might succeed in dispelling, once for all, the slumbering propensities of Protestant Dissenters. No temporary loss could outweigh this permanent gain. The picture thrust, at the present moment, upon the notice of the world, by their quiescence, is neither pleasing nor edifying. In the possession, as themselves aver, of principles intimately affecting the social, civil, and spiritual welfare of society—boasting of an ancestry renowned for their bold exploits in behalf of freedom of conscience—active in assailing evil in distant quar-

ters of the globe—forward in aiding almost every variety of philanthropic effort—obliged to witness, day after day, the impediments thrown in the way of religion, by the rash intermeddling of the State, and the overbearing insolence of the clergy—Dissenters yet deliberately and calmly refuse to take any part in movements designed to enlighten public opinion on this question, and to ripen it for a change which they profess to regard as, above most things, desirable. The truce they impose upon themselves, they are not permitted to enjoy. Necessity is laid upon them, almost annually, of defending the feeble position they have taken up. They suffer all the evils of incessant agitation, without reaping any of its rewards. They are seldom out of the field—but neither victory nor defeat materially alters their prospects. Without enthusiasm, without enterprise, without plan, they bear all the labour and more than the expense of a regular and organized movement, uncheered by hope, unsustained by high motives, undeserving of any large success. 'Tis truly a pitiable sight—one over which earnest men are at a loss whether to weep or to grow angry—one which is but too well calculated to suggest the indignant resolution expressed by Katherine—

"my drops of grief
I'll turn to sparks of fire."

The British Anti-state-church Association, as is well known, has now been in existence hard upon three years. It would be vain to deny that Dissenters, as a body, have looked coldly—nay, frowningly—upon it. The fact may, perhaps, be accounted for without making good any impeachment of their good faith. There may be something in the framework of the Society's constitution—or in the character of the men identified with it—or in the spirit in which it prosecutes its object—of which, without Pharisaical prudery, it behoves good men to keep themselves clear. But, were all this granted, the case does not strike us as being a tittle the more satisfactory. If nothing can be made of the existing organization—if its provisions are too faulty to admit of amendment—if its officers are neither to be improved nor removed—if its spirit cannot be tempered by any infusion of Christian love—all this does not absolve from responsibility a single individual who repudiates the connexion between the Church and the State. Do you distrust this machinery? we ask. What have you done to construct something more to your mind? You agree with us in the importance of the end. Well! what system of means for its attainment are you prepared to adopt? Do something for the sake of consistency—for your own character's sake—for the sake of the church of Christ; do something to show you are in earnest—something that will tell more effectively in checking ecclesiastical encroachments, and settling religion upon its true basis, than is likely to be done by denouncing every movement of your own friends. Don't stand stock-still year after year merely to be shot at! Take up some position, at least, which will not lay you open to these successive assaults! Why should you be a byword of derision in the mouth of your rulers? Is it in very deed come to this? and must Dissenters meanly lick the hand that habitually smites them in the principles they profess to cherish?

There can scarcely be a doubt, we apprehend, in any reasonable mind, that our statesmen are emboldened to extend the system of church-establishments, by the evident indisposition of Dissenters to lay the axe to its root. Lord John Russell is not so strong, not so firmly seated in office, as to offer wanton offence to that body, were he thoroughly convinced of their attachment to their principles. Even now, a vigorous and united agitation for the severance of the connexion between Church and State, might make him and his colleagues pause and tremble. Even now, all contemplated enterprises for riveting upon this country the chains of priestism, might be crushed in the bud by a bold and determined stand. It is time, if not for our own sakes, at all events for the sake of those truths, the guardianship of which has been committed to us by Providence, to declare, "We will suffer these petty incursions upon our peace no longer. Our quiescence was never meant to imply sympathy. Since you will so construe it, we will deprive you of all further excuse. It is plain that, whilst a State-church exists, we are never secure against harassing and vexatious contests. Compelled to fight, we will not fight for trifles. Our patience is exhausted. Our apathy becomes criminal. At last, then, we will give you something more exigent for the employment of your superfluous time and restless ingenuity, than concocting insidious schemes for the

aggrandizement of the clergy. Look to yourselves, gentlemen, and to the system you abet! We go for a complete separation of Church and State! To that public which has just abolished commercial restrictions, we shall appeal for an abolition of all religious restrictions. Multiply your bishops if you will! Impress upon your plan of popular education the stamp of the Church! if there be truth in God's word, and energy in man's resolve, you shall see 'existing institutions' tumbling about your ears, ere many summers have passed over your heads."

This is not, we honestly admit, the noblest attitude for Dissenters to assume; but it is infinitely preferable to the alternation of spasmodic resistance, and tame subservience—the crouching which provokes a blow, and the anger which resents it.

HOW THE BISHOPS HAVE REFORMED THE CHURCH.

There is a buzz, that something is to be done by the Whigs affecting the present condition of the Church; that the Ecclesiastical Commission has lamentably misused its powers; that it is a body wholly inefficient of good, and can no longer be tolerated. Their first measure was to secure their own revenues from the impious touch of those who had claims upon the firm, from the demands of the country. That was their union of Church and State. The bishoprics were unequal; therefore the more rich were to give something to the poorer. To this end, and "in order to provide for the augmentation of the incomes of the smaller bishoprics, such fixed annual sums shall be paid to the Commissioners out of the revenues of the larger sees respectively as shall leave an annual average income," &c. (6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 7.) But on no account should any portion of the sum total of the revenue of the two archbishops, together with that of all the bishoprics, pass out of the episcopal body, or descend or be applied to the extension of the Church, or to relieve the religious wants of the community. The bishops, therefore, by this Act, preserving their own revenues exclusively to themselves, broke themselves off from the great body of the Church. There are in all the cathedrals a number of small or minor canonries or prebends—each some £40, £50, £60, or £70 a year,—generally given (if not of sufficient magnitude to tempt the cupidity of the bishops themselves for their offspring or connexions)—generally given to meritorious and studious clergymen of small income. These same prelates, who had so secured their own thousands per annum, clap their hands upon, confiscate, seize; and, with the exception of some four to each cathedral, consign to the improvement and increase of small livings all these petty endowments, on the demise of the existing possessors! Nor is even this all. Those minor canonries had each the patronage, not the income, of some small living with cure of souls attached. The whole of that patronage was, also, seized by the bishops for themselves and their successors. And now weigh for a moment the pretences for all these acts—the equalization of bishoprics, the abolition of commendams. Have they had these effects, or was it really intended that they should have them? Let facts answer these questions. I find Blomfield, besides being Bishop of London, with £11,700 per annum, is, also, Provincial Dean of Canterbury, and Dean of the Chapels Royal. Maltby, as Bishop of Durham, has put down himself as receiving £8,000 per annum. Will he assert that he receives no more, or that the see produces no more? The two Sumners have each more offices than their bishoprics. Bird Sumner, of Chester, is also a Canon of Durham. I fully agree in the principle that whatever is taken from the Church is an act of spoliation committed on the people; on the poor chiefly. Let the present Bishop of Bath and Wells declare in what state he found the leases and other property of that see on his acceptance of it. It appertains to the Legislature, not, indeed, to appropriate or wrest its property from the Church, but it is its duty to see that the Church has her dues, for the good of the nation. Copleston, Bishop of Llandaff, remains also Dean of St. Paul's, and all this while there is an excess in the general bishops' fund. But, perhaps, I have reserved the two most offensive cases for the last. Phillpotts, Bishop of Exeter, who has really created something approaching to an insurrection in the counties over which his see extends,—and who dares not suffer a cause in which he is engaged to be tried by the gentry and magistracy of the county, assembled as a special jury, on account of the odium excited against him, or attached to his name and character,—still retains his rich stall in Durham Cathedral with the see of Exeter;—and Monk, now the bishop of two sees, Gloucester and Bristol,—the man, your lordship will recollect, who excited the derisive scorn, and suffered under the biting lash of the immortal Sidney,—besides those two sees, I believe, still retains a living—a benefice with cure or neglect of souls—in the heart of the city of Peterborough, and a stall in Westminster Abbey!! I recollect his also having been charged with giving a son of his a situation, a lucrative one, in the

see of Gloucester, while he was yet a boy at school.—
"Synchilus" in the Times.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION. DEPUTATION TO SCOTLAND.

(From the *United Secession and Relief Magazine*.)

Our readers must be aware that, for some time past, there have been pretty decided indications of the spirit of voluntarism awaking out of its slumber. The settlement of the great question of the corn-laws, which in some respects had the first claims on the liberal portion of the nation, and which naturally made way for the Church question as next in order—the change of Ministry—the approach of a general election, and, above all, the declared desire of leading members of Government at once to strengthen existing establishments, and inflict on us a new one, by endowing Popery in Ireland;—these things could not fail to arouse the friends of free religion from their temporary repose. We have at the same time very opportunely received a stimulus from our brethren in England, through means of a deputation from the British Anti-state-church Association, consisting of the Rev. John Burnet, of Camberwell, a long-trying steady friend of voluntarism, and a native of Scotland, of whom his country has reason to be proud; and Mr. Edward Miall, editor of the *Nonconformist*, one of the most zealous, uncompromising, and efficient opponents of establishments and of all unrighteousness, both in Church and State. These gentlemen have, in concert with friends on the spot, been holding, during last month, a series of meetings in a number of the principal towns of Scotland, aiming, we believe, chiefly at these objects—to give an impulse to the voluntary cause in general—to bring forward the claims of the Association, and endeavour to secure a more close and effective co-operation between it and the various voluntary institutions in Scotland—and to call forth such a manifestation of public feeling as shall dissuade, we had almost said, deter, Government from taking any decided step towards the endowment of Irish Popery, and at the same time exert a salutary influence over the coming elections. The deputations, whom we have heard, are admirably qualified for their mission. Mr. Burnet's "linked sweetness, long drawn out," is fitted not only to unite the hearts of friends, but to disarm hostility itself; while Mr. Miall's clear and cogent, yet gentlemanly, advocacy of principle cuts off all reply, and will accept of no excuse. Sincerely and earnestly do we wish them success. Nothing, we think, can be clearer than that, if that outrage on the civilisation of the nineteenth century—the endowment of the Irish priesthood—is to be withstood, it must be on the ground of voluntarism. Those holding the principle of an establishment cannot, without glaring inconsistency, offer opposition, and those actually receiving State-pay, whether in name of tithes, teinds, or *regium donum*, will scarcely, we should suppose, have the hardihood to lift up their voices against it. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel was clearly right in counselling his Episcopal brethren in Ireland to renounce connexion with the State, as the effectual means of preventing the endowment of Popery side by side with them; his consistency in maintaining the connexion himself, and approving of its maintenance in England, it is for himself, as he values his reputation, to defend.

We are glad that one thing resolved on, at some of the meetings of the deputation, is the formation of committees to take steps for carrying into effect the objects of the mission. It is to be hoped they will take into consideration the most advisable mode of resuming the voluntary movement, and give forth such advice as shall commend itself to the judgment of their brethren throughout the country, and be generally followed. Everything depends on the wisdom of the method we adopt in prosecuting a cause so excellent; and not a little may be gained by harmony and concert in a plan, though in itself it should not be the best.

WELSH GATHERCOLISM.—It seems that the Gathercole Clothing Clubs' mania has extended itself to the quiet towns and the rural hamlets of Wales. Of this one or two instances are mentioned in the *Carnarvon Herald* for the 19th ult. In the town of Holywell, a clothing club had been established years ago, on liberal principles, and was conducted until lately to the satisfaction of its patrons and subscribers. Not long ago the Rev. Hugh Jones, vicar of the parish, attended at a committee meeting, and complained that the rules were defective, and that the whole plan wanted revision. Shortly afterwards, he produced a new code of laws, which he said would meet his views, and proposed its adoption. Most of the committee, which consisted entirely of ladies, were taken by surprise, and being unaccustomed to such legislation, knew not what to do. Some of the members, however, considered the vicar's code as adopted, and were prepared to carry it into effect. The title of the club was changed;—from being the "Holywell Clothing Club" it became the "Holywell Church Clothing Club," and *a la mode* Gathercole, the worthy vicar proposed and elected himself president of the committee. And it was further enacted, that only Church tradesmen were to supply the society with the articles usually purchased by the club. Unfortunately, however, the air of Wales proved unfavourable to the spread of the mania. A desperate pity it was, but so it happened. After the aforesaid meeting, it became known that changes, which the uninitiated and profane ventured to call "unconstitutional," were to be made in the society. The body of subscribers inquired into the circumstances, and determined upon having a public meeting to discuss the whole matter, and to take steps for reforming the old constitution. Finding a storm gathering, and hearing the rumble of a distant thunder, the vicar—Gathercole-like in the extreme, it must be confessed—gave way, and the society was restored to its original form. Yet he retreated as a small hero; he only gave way for a time, and is now waiting a more convenient season. One or two of the committee retreated with him; the secretary resigned her office, and, like a true Amazon, determined to stand by her leader. It is said that the vicar is the son of a late

Wesleyan minister. Since the death of his father, his mother, until lately, has subsisted on the bounty of the Wesleys, and was therewith enabled to qualify the son for the station he now occupies. As Baron Parke's dictum is yet uncontradicted, of course we disclaim the idea of offering an opinion on the conduct of the vicar. A war of the same description is being carried on in the hamlet of Bagillt, not far from Holywell, which remains undecided. The parishioners here are unpliant and rebellious, as well as at Holywell.—*From our Correspondent.*

GERMAN CATHOLICISM.—We read in a Hamburg letter of the 25th ult.:—"The German Catholicism meets with great favour here. The number of the persons who embrace it is daily increasing. Until the German Catholics can erect a church for their own worship, the Calvinists of Hamburg have generously lent them theirs. Nevertheless, the censors have refused permission to M. Ronge to print his sermons. They have, however, been published in the Grand Duchy of Holstein, and our police has not prevented their being sold. Among the persons who have abjured Romanism and become German Catholics is Madame Fehring, a young actress of great talent, attached to the Grand Theatre of Hamburg. A few days before her conversion she had entered into an engagement with the theatre of Josephstadt, at Vienna, for two years, under a penalty of 31,200f. in the event of her failing to keep it. The day before yesterday Madame Fehring went with her husband to the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires to have her passport backed; but the diplomatist informed her he could not do so on account of her being a German Catholic. Madame Fehring obtained a certificate of this refusal, and sent it to the director of the Vienna theatre, informing him, that as a power which it was impossible for her to resist prevented her from fulfilling her engagement, she regarded it as annulled, and that if he considered himself entitled to the penalty, he must claim it of the Austrian Government, or its representative at Hamburg. On the same day she signed another engagement for Berlin, for which city she has taken her departure."

DEFEAT OF A CHURCH-RATE AT BRIGHTON.—On Thursday, a vestry-meeting was held in the Magistrates' Court, at which Mr. Corday, the vicar's churchwarden, proposed a rate for the payment of organist, clock-winder, washing surplises, and sacramental wine (cries of "shame, shame"), with other necessary things for the worship connected with the Old Church of St. Nicholas, and the New Church of St. Peter. The rate would produce £1,600. Mr. Bowdidge seconded the rate. Grey Bass, Esq., after noticing the fact that only six months ago a similar motion was rejected by a majority of 570 votes, moved, that this meeting do now adjourn for six months. Colonel Trickey seconded the amendment. He should oppose any fresh church-rate till the accounts of the last had been well examined [cheers]. He opposed church-rates as an unjust imposition on his Dissenting brethren, who were compelled to pay; and, if they refused to do so, executions were levied, and rigorously carried out. Mr. Thomas Wilkins and Isaac Bass, Esq., also vigorously opposed the rate. The chairman then put the amendment, which, in reality, was a rejection of the rate, which was carried by a forest of hands, only five were held up for the rate [immense cheering, which lasted some time]. The vicar's warden, Mr. Corday, then demanded a poll, which continued open for two days. On the first day's poll, the majority against the rate was 124. On Saturday the poll was re-opened, when the church-rate party made a desperate effort to regain their lost ground. Flies, carriages, and equipages brought up the supporters of the rate, urged on by the old cry of the "Church is in danger;" but the respectable tradesmen and the poorer rate-payers walked cheerfully and manfully to the poll, and recorded their votes against the rate. At four o'clock the poll was declared:—

Against the rate	1,046
For the rate	706

Majority against the rate 340

Scarcely had the numbers escaped his lips, when a burst of cheers issued forth, that made the "welkin" ring again, and which lasted some time; Isaac Bass, Samuel Bevis, Grey Bass, Esqs., Mr. Cox, and Mr. John Wilkins, severally addressed the vestry on the noble triumph. Thanks to the Chairman were carried by acclamation, who returned thanks briefly, and the meeting separated at five o'clock. One feeling seems to pervade the town, that these contests are disgraceful to the parties who force them on the parishioners.

DR. THOMSON AND THE BIBLE MONOPOLY.—We know no man who has done more for the circulation of the Scriptures than the Rev. Dr. Thomson, of Coldstream, and therefore we are glad to observe that a movement has been commenced to present that gentleman with a suitable testimonial for his invaluable services. The testimonial should be national, and we hope to be soon able to report that a Committee has been formed to aid the testimonial in Newcastle and Gateshead, where, we are sure, the Doctor has not a few warm friends and admirers.—*Newcastle Guardian.*

TRIUMPH OF CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—We are glad to learn that the notice we gave in our *Patriot* for the 21st ult., of a "Tithe Defaulter in Prison," has led, through the publicity of our columns, and through the statement being copied by some of our contemporaries, to the liberation of the prisoner and his restoration to the bosom of his family. Whether because the "Church" was deemed "in danger," or from what other prevailing cause, we are not particularly informed, but payment of the "tithe" has been remitted, if not of the greater part of the costs also.—*Patriot.*

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AT WIGAN.—A series of meetings have been held here this week for the purpose of promoting Christian union amongst all denominations of Christians. The meetings were well-attended, there being present representatives of all the congregations of Dissenters, except the two sections of the Baptists, which did not countenance the meetings by their representatives; and the Church, who, it is understood, refused to unite with the Dissenters, on this occasion, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THEIR ANTI-STATE-CHURCH VIEWS.

The meetings were held in the Wesleyan Chapel, the Scotch Church, and Hope-street Independent Chapel, and were presided over by the Revs. L. Posnet, J. L. Church, W. Marshall, and W. Roaf, who, with the Revs. J. Barrett, J. Turnbull, J. Andrews, W. Brown (of Wigan), T. S. Harper (of Ormskirk), and J. Holgate (of Orrell), led the devotions of the meetings, which are intended to be resumed as soon as a deputation shall visit this place, which is expected soon.—*Manchester Examiner.*

According to a correspondent of the *Western Times*, the evangelical clergy now number about 4,000, of which Devon counts 50 or 60.

AFFECTING SCENE.—The ship Anglo-Saxon, which recently arrived at this port, brought over three hundred passengers from Ireland. Nine deaths occurred during the passage. The mother of a family of five children was among the deceased. The children were landed here without a friend, and were found on board of the vessel by a benevolent individual, who brought the case before the Rev. Mr. Flood, of St. Mary's, who had them taken to that church on Sunday, placed them on the altar, and made an appeal in their behalf to that benevolent congregation. The result was, that two hundred and fifty-three dollars were paid in on the spot for their relief! Four other orphans, similarly situated, have been provided for by the same benevolent pastor and people.—*Boston Pilot.*

REPRESENTATION OF WESTMINSTER.—On Tuesday night, a meeting, convened by circular, "of electors, friends of reform," residing in Upper St. Martin's-lane and neighbourhood, was held at the Two Angels and Crown tavern, to meet Mr. Charles Cochrane, who has appeared as a candidate for the representation of the city of Westminster, and who had been invited to attend. There were from sixty to seventy electors present. Mr. Rogers moved the following resolution:—

That we, the electors present at this meeting, having heard with satisfaction the exposition of the political principles and opinions of Mr. Charles Cochrane, deem him a fit and proper person to represent the city of Westminster at the ensuing general election, and we hereby determine cordially to co-operate with our fellow-citizens to secure his return to Parliament.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Gagen defended the Reform Society from the charge of having any desire to dictate to the electors. He agreed with all the views expressed by Mr. Cochrane, but should like to know if he would retire if such a candidate, for example, as Mr. Grote were induced to come forward. Mr. Cochrane, in reply, stated, in effect, that he did not see why he should be asked to retire, except by a decided expression of the will of the electors. If that were given against him, then he would retire rather than endanger the Reform interest. After some further conversation, in the course of which several of the electors expressed themselves determined to have no more to do with such a representative as Mr. Leader, who spent three-fourths of his time in France, a vote of thanks was voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

DEATH BY FIRE.—Mrs. Lucy Legge, a lady who occupied apartments in the house No. 31, Sidmouth-street, Regent-square, while standing near the drawing-room stove, fell suddenly into the fire, in consequence of a fit, and was severely burnt. This painful event occurred several days ago, and the utmost care was of course bestowed upon the unfortunate sufferer; unhappily, however, without success. She expired on the 6th inst.

DEATH OF GEORGE BYNG, ESQ., M.P.—This consistent supporter of Liberal principles, for more than half-a-century, in the House of Commons, expired on Sunday afternoon, at his residence, Wrotham Hall, Middlesex, aged eighty-two. He entered Parliament in 1790, in his thirty-sixth year, as the successor of his father in the representation of the county of Middlesex. Down to that period, the greater part of his time was spent as that of country gentlemen usually was in those days; he participated in the field-sports of his neighbourhood, and he shared with his father the cares and the responsibilities which belonged to the possession of those estates, to the ownership of which he was destined to succeed, but which do not now descend to any offspring of his own; for, though he married, in early life, Harriet, the eighth daughter of Sir William Montgomery, Bart., and sister of Anne, Marchioness Townshend, yet he leaves no issue. From that time till he expired, he never ceased (except during dissolutions of Parliament) to be knight of the shire for the great metropolitan county: he enjoyed the confidence of its constituency for a period of 56 years, and was returned by their suffrages to 16 successive Parliaments. "The man who for more than half-a-century represented Middlesex, was," says the *Times*, "a thoroughbred, true-hearted gentleman, a staunch partisan, and, on the whole, diligent in the discharge of his public duties,—yet neither learned, eloquent, nor profound. But the influence of unimpeached political character and high personal honour is always practically recognized by the constituencies of England. He loved his country; but, judging from his Parliamentary votes, one would say he sometimes thought that the interest of the Whig aristocracy was the same thing as the interest of the British nation." Our readers are already aware that, on the last day of the year 1846, he issued an address, taking leave of his constituents. It was an affecting farewell from a man who had seen two generations of electors pass away, and who had lived to witness so many changes in the political constitution and social condition, not only of England, but of the whole family of nations.

CONVICT TRANSPORTATION TO AUSTRALIA is to be arrested: all the convicts cannot be disposed of in the Channel Islands and Gibraltar; and a circular from the Home Office leads to the supposition that they are to be stowed away in the prisons of this country. Something, of course, must be done with them; but surely they will not be stuffed into the gaols on any plan of prison discipline yet in operation? A preliminary overhauling of the gaol system is wanted.—*Spectator.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am a constant reader of your valuable paper, the *Nonconformist*, and very much admire its general character and bearing. Its faithful exposure of the evils which exist, not in one religious sect only; its vigilant guardianship of the best interests of society; and its untiring advocacy of the great principles of civil and religious liberty, merit the high and continued approval of your countrymen. I state this, not supposing you require my opinion of the character of your paper, but because it seemed to me most suitable to mention my conviction, in this particular, while I express my surprise that a Society, which commenced about Midsummer last, has scarcely, if at all, been noticed by you. This has the more surprised me, because the question of religious liberty is so closely interwoven with its operations. I cannot, however, but think that, with your strong convictions on this subject, you do still feel with me that, in any educational movement in this country, the utmost vigilance of the press is required, lest this movement should be brought to subserve the cause of bigotry and sectarianism. That exclusive and predominant influence in the education of the rising generation, which is the aim of more than one sect, would be highly injurious to the interests of society, and may prove fatal to the future liberties of our fellow-countrymen.

Strongly impressed with these views, and deeply concerned that the education of our youth may never be made to answer the purpose of religious tyranny, I wrote, while the "Society of Schoolmasters" was yet in embryo, to its Secretary, requesting from him a statement of the objects of the Society on the great question of religious liberty. The reply from him was not unsatisfactory. Subsequently, I ascertained, from the mover of the first resolution, at the first public meeting of the Society, held in London, that its aim, in this particular, was in a right direction. Hence, and from other circumstances, it may be inferred that this subject has engaged the serious attention of the Society. Still, it appears highly important that, in every part of the country, schoolmasters of liberal sentiments, who have associated themselves with this body, or who may do so, should lend their aid to the great work of keeping the education of our youth unshackled from sectarian influence. For this purpose, it appears highly desirable that local boards of schoolmasters should, as extensively as possible, be established, whose influence may be brought to bear on the parent society, in order to strengthen the hands of those of its members who may need this aid, and who are especially desirous that the College of Preceptors "may (to use the words of its deputation to Lord John Russell, in their circular, dated Dec. 3rd, 1846) not be identified with any party, religious or political."

I am quite conscious that other and abler pens might have been employed in arousing the attention of the schoolmasters of this kingdom to this movement. Their lack of service, however, allow me, through the medium of your paper, to attempt to supply. In doing so, it may not be irrelevant to state what has been done in this neighbourhood. A meeting of schoolmasters, residents of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, was held on the 24th ult., and resolutions were passed, one of which indicates the pulse of feeling in this locality, and shows their want of sympathy with any sectarian movement. The following resolution, which was passed without one dissentient voice, confirms this statement, namely, "That this meeting is deeply convinced that, in any appeal to Parliament for putting the profession of tuition in a similar position to that of medicine and the law, it is highly important that the greatest possible care should be taken that no religious sect or body whatever should have any exclusive or predominant influence in the future movements or operations of this Society." Now, Sir, I think you will agree with me that, if, in other parts of the country, the schoolmasters would exert themselves in a similar way to promote the great question of civil and religious liberty, much good might be done. If, too, their attention could be aroused to the importance of bringing their influence to bear on their several Parliamentary representatives, additional aid might be given in a quarter where the *animus* on this subject, for some years past, tells us it is much needed. Your insertion of this article in your valuable paper will oblige, yours respectfully,

G. SLATER.

Union-street, Stonehouse, near Plymouth, Devon.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON.—The Temperance Society in Warwick has for some time past, principally on account of certain local circumstances, been in a rather languishing state. During this period, intemperance has really been on an increase in the town. And in some of the hat manufacturing of the place the proprietors have been obliged, in some cases, to increase the number of apprentices, so that they might secure greater regularity, and more diligent attention to business in the workshops. This has been done on account of the irregularity and carelessness of the workmen, who frequently spend a day or two of the week in the public-house, much to the inconvenience and loss of the employers, as well as to the great moral and physical injury suffered by the drinkers themselves. The multiplication of apprentices arising from this cause brings too many workmen of that particular business into the labour-market, which gives rise to bad feeling between the employers and the employed, and produces those commercial and social evils which necessarily result from there being too many labourers for the labour to be performed. This is one of the ways whereby the working men in this country, on account of our drinking system, produce some of their own wrongs. And the general establishment of the true temperance principle would prevent many of the evils which, at this moment, so deeply afflict the people of this country. To establish this principle in Warwick, Mr. J. Passmore Edwards, from London, has recently been there lecturing on the National Evils of Intemperance, and the Beneficial Tendencies of the Temperance Reformation. The delivery of these lectures has been attended and listened to by large and respectable audiences, which have been pervaded by a most excellent feeling in favour of temperance, and the moral improvement of the people. The friends of Temperance are again stirring themselves, and co-operating together for the advancement of the cause. Mr. Edwards has also recently visited Leamington, where he has also addressed large audiences, with an equal amount of success.—From a Correspondent.

A new daily morning paper made its *début* on Saturday. It is entitled *The Rail, the Mart, the Mine*.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

THE CIVIL WAR IN PORTUGAL.

By advices from Lisbon of the 6th inst., intelligence of great importance has been received. The Miguelite forces, by which Braga was held under Macdonald, to the number of nearly 2,000 men, had been entirely defeated by the Queen's troops under Casal, 240 of the Miguelites being killed, while there were only forty on the Queen's side *hors de combat*. The Municipal Chamber of Coimbra declined to co-operate with Das Antas, and Saldanha had chased him out of that town. Nearly eighty-nine of Das Antas's men had deserted over to the latter. Schwalbach was marching against Evora, which would certainly submit, and the Guerillas all through Portugal were flying to their homes on the receipt of the news of the victory of Torres Vedras. In the meantime both parties were concentrating their whole military force in the neighbourhood of Oporto, which will doubtless soon become the scene of a decisive contest.

FRANCE.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The French Chamber was opened on Monday, when the following speech was delivered by the King:—

In summoning you to resume the labour of the session, my first wish is that you should afford my Government all your co-operation, in order to relieve the sufferings which this year press upon a portion of our population. I have hastened to order the measures calculated to attain that end. I hope that by the firm maintenance of order, by the liberty and security of commercial transactions, by an ample and judicious application of the public fortune, efficiently aiding the zeal of private charity, we shall mitigate these trials with which Providence sometimes visits the most prosperous states.

My relations with all the Foreign Powers afford the firm confidence that the peace of the world continues secured.

The marriage of my beloved son the Duke de Montpensier with my beloved niece, the Infanta of Spain, Louisa Fernanda, has completed the satisfaction and consolations which Providence has vouchsafed me in my family. This union will prove a fresh pledge of those friendly and intimate relations that have so long existed between France and Spain, and the maintenance of which is as desirable for the prosperity as the mutual security of both states.

I have reason to hope that the affairs of the Plate River will before long be adjusted conformably to the views adopted by my Government, in concert with that of the Queen of Great Britain, for the re-establishment of the security of our commercial relations in that country.

I have concluded with the Emperor of Russia a treaty of navigation, which guarantees to us, by a just reciprocity in our maritime relations with that empire, advantages which it was important to us to preserve.

An unexpected event has impaired the state of things founded in Europe by the late treaty of Vienna. The republic of Cracow, an independent and neutral state, has been incorporated with the empire of Austria. I have protested against that infraction of the treaties.

At home, the constant progress of the public revenue, despite the causes that might have checked it, demonstrates that the activity and resources of the country continue to increase. Laws of finance, and various others relative to important improvements in the legislation and administration of the kingdom, will be submitted to your deliberation.

The great public works which we have undertaken will be completed with the perseverance which the interests of the country command, and with the prudence indispensable to the maintenance of public credit.

You will also have to direct your attention to measures calculated to second in our African (Algerine) possessions the progress of colonization, and of its internal prosperity. Tranquillity, so happily restored to Algeria by the valour and devotedness of our army, enables us to examine maturely that important question, respecting which a special Bill will be presented to you.

Messieurs, a common feeling animates us. You are all, like me and mine, devoted to the happiness and grandeur of our country; and already long experience has enlightened us as to the policy best suited to her moral and material interests, and which must secure present prosperity and the pacific and regular development of her future destinies. I await with confidence, from your patriotism and wisdom, the co-operation necessary to the accomplishment of this great task. Let us assist each other in supporting the burden, and France will reap the fruit of our efforts.

SPAIN.

The Government stands committed to a very embarrassing step. Señor Olozaga, while at Paris, was elected a member of the Cortes. He asked for a passport from the Spanish Ambassador; who sent home for instructions, and was told to refuse. Señor Olozaga went to Bayonne, showed to the consul the documents attesting his election, and there obtained the required passport. At the village of Lozogueta, however, eleven leagues from Madrid, he was arrested. The charge against him is based on the violence which he is said to have offered to Queen Isabella, on the 28th of November, 1843, in making her sign a decree for the dissolution of the Cortes. Being driven from power, he fled the country, and has since been in exile. He now has returned to swell the reviving strength of the Progressista party; but is deemed a political refugee, and as such not included in the late amnesty. The press and people are highly indignant at this outrage upon M. Olozaga. Even the French ambassador had declared it to be an act of tyranny. He has been sent to Pampluna; there to await the decision of the Cortes on the validity of his election. It was reported that M. Olozaga had addressed a petition to the Chamber, in which he demanded to be set at liberty, and sent back to France. M. Mendizabal, more fortunate than M. Olozaga, had arrived at Madrid.

SWITZERLAND.

The *Revue de Genève* of the 30th ult. publishes the project for a new constitution by the Committee of the Grand Constituent Council. It comprises 14 chapters and 153 articles. Among them are the following:—Under chapter 2, declaration of the rights of persons, is found a promise that no fiscal measure shall be imposed upon publications by the press, and a guarantee for freedom of education to all natives of Geneva. Under chapter 3, it is declared that no corporation or congregation can be established at Geneva without previous notice to,

and license from the Council of State, which may be revoked by the Grand Council. Under section 2, it is declared that the maintenance of the Catholic religion is at the charge of the State. According to chapter 11, primary instruction only is to be given gratuitously by the State and the communes in every canton. Chapter 13 prescribes, that every fifteen years the question of a total revision of the constitution shall be put in the Council-General—the assembly of the people. By chapter 14, it is established that all the organic laws of the present constitution shall be drawn up within a given period, not exceeding at the most two years.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Further accounts have come to hand from the Cape of Good Hope, the date being November 10th, brought by the Boyne, arrived at Falmouth. The war is considered to be at an end, Macomo having surrendered, while Sandilla was beginning to send in his guns. The Caffre and Tambookie chiefs were submitting, and it is stated that their desire for peace was materially strengthened by the report that the Government intended to take their lands from them. The next accounts will, in all probability, bring us further satisfactory intelligence. The success of the attack on the Amatola, it has been discovered, was the greatest discouragement the natives received throughout the recent campaign. Hostilities have, it appears, been suspended, for the purpose, we suppose, of communicating with the Governor on the terms of peace.

MEXICO.

The West India mail brings intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 2nd of December. Santa Anna was at San Luis Potosi with 25,000 troops, and was said to have made a move with 10,000 men against General Taylor at Saltillo. General Salas, the President, had decreed a forced loan of 2,000,000 dollars. A squadron of six ships was off Tampico, awaiting the arrival of the troops from America to make a land attack on Alvarado. The Mexican Government were making strenuous efforts to strike a decided blow. General Taylor has attempted to negotiate with Santa Anna for peace, who replied that no terms could be listened to whilst an American soldier remained in arms on Mexican ground, or an American man-of-war blockaded a Mexican port. The news from Mexico is highly favourable to the Mexicans.

RIO DE LA PLATA.

Advices from Montevideo, to the 29th of October, assert that there are hopes of an event which would settle the hostilities in a manner very mortifying to Rosas. The Banda Oriental has been divided into two parties, one upholding President Rivera, the other Oribe, Rosas's ally: Oribe's cruelties have provoked universal disgust, and General Garzon is understood to have seceded from him; a defection which would destroy Oribe's power. Rivera is said, in his gratitude, to have offered his support for Garzon as President.

TAHITI.

The Sandwich Islands Polynesian contains the following:—"Honolulu, Aug. 15, 1846.—We have received an official document from the consul of France, announcing the raising of the blockade of Raiatea, signed by Governor Bruat. We have frequent arrivals from this place, but the difficulty attending the procurement of authentic intelligence concerning the late hostilities is inconceivable to any one who has not tried it. From our own correspondence we can only glean that, during May and June, Governor Bruat, with 1,000 men and a steamer, attacked the several camps of the Tahitians at Papeenoo, Hautana, and Bunaanua, and in the conflict lost several men in killed and wounded, including some superior officers. The natives remained masters of the interior, but were driven to great straits by the destruction of their cultivated grounds and the desolation of their valleys. Numbers have since come into the French lines, and given up their arms. Three of the English missionaries offered to mediate before the late battle, but Governor Bruat would grant no terms short of actual submission. Papeiti, at the latest dates, was quiet, but the island generally is in a sad condition."

Valparaiso, Oct. 28, 1846.—By accounts brought by Frenchmen lately arrived from Tahiti, Queen Pomare is now said to be disposed to return to Tahiti, and to place herself under the "protection." A brig of war was despatched to Raiatea to convey the Queen back, but she was afraid to trust herself in the hands of the French; negotiations were, however, pending, which, it was supposed, would lead to her Majesty's return to Papeiti. At Tahiti the natives remained as hostile as ever; and, on the sailing of the last vessel thence which has come to this port, on the 17th-18th of August, the drums were beating to arms, and all the disposable troops were marched to Pantana, the nearest native encampment to Papeiti. This was on the 17th of August.

NEW ZEALAND.

Letters from Wellington, of July 25, announce the capture of the native chief Rauparaha, by Captain Stanley. Captain Stanley timed his visit to Rauparaha's pah so well, that he took Rauparaha, Charley, and three others, before they had time to strike a blow; he also seized some thirty-seven stand of arms and six or seven kegs of powder. Rauparaha's men all decamped, and are supposed to have gone to Rangihiaeta, in number about thirty-five. Rauparaha himself, and Charley, and the three others are all safe on board the *Driver*, in irons. This is the most decisive step Governor Grey has yet taken. Rauparaha and Charley were both at the massacre of Captain Arthur Wakefield, at Wairoa; and the settlers are in perfect ecstasy at this bold policy of the Governor.

The *Times* contains some further accounts from New Zealand, with official and military despatches down to the 16th of August. They confirm the statements relative to the capture of Rauparaha, who is detained as a hostage. A memorandum from the Lieutenant-governor praises the efficiency of the militia, and the effective co-operation of the friendly natives. Rangihiaeta was leading his pursuers a sad dance about the country. By a private letter from Auckland, written on the 8th of September, it appears that all was quiet in the North. The war was between the natives and the Go-

vernment, and not between the natives and the settlers. The two latter are now on good terms, and the native chief, Heki, regrets ever having taken any hostile steps.

Emigrants from Sydney and Hobart Town were constantly arriving at Auckland. A mounted police, composed partly of natives, has been some time established, and its beneficial effects were felt daily. The church and college for the natives was in full operation. Good order and decorum prevailed, and the Sabbath-day was respected. The Government were erecting barracks upon a most extensive scale. Happily for this settlement, the neighbouring tribe, that of the Waicata, the most populous on the island, are friendly disposed towards the settlers, for whom they willingly labour for hire.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

KING LEOPOLD is not to proceed to London, but was to leave Paris for Brussels on Monday.

The *Moniteur* publishes the names of 288 persons, to whom honorary rewards are to be presented by the Government, in the name of Louis Philippe, for acts of humanity.

THE SCARCITY OF FOOD.—A letter is in town from Mr. Cobden, M.P., dated Marseilles, Dec. 29, 1846, from which we are enabled to give the following interesting extract:—I find an immense movement in corn here. The port is crowded with ships. Upwards of 1,200,000 quarters of wheat have been imported, and nearly all of it is gone into the interior, chiefly in the direction of Lyons, by carts. The roads are so cut up by the traffic that they resemble rivers of mud. The French Government has suspended the navigation laws, and corn is brought in free of duty, by ships of all nations, from any ports; a large portion of it is imported here from the Black Sea, in Greek ships. I hear there is still a vast supply in Southern Russia—that the Russian harvest is most abundant."—*Manchester Express*.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.—In the House of Representatives, on the 16th ult., Mr. Pollock moved a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill to repeal the tariff of 1846, and to remodel the tariff of 1842. The motion was lost, the numbers being—yeas, 73; nays, 110.

ANOTHER PROTEST.—According to a letter in the *Rhenish Observer*, King Oscar of Sweden, as a guaranteeing party to the treaty of Vienna, has transmitted to the Austrian Government a protest against the annexation of Cracow. "It is said that the style of this note is most dignified; and that the King of Sweden, although convinced of the necessity of the measure against which he protests, expresses a hope that it will be the last measure of a similar nature to which the Three Powers will have recourse."

THE WEATHER IN ITALY.—Accounts from Italy, to the end of December, report an extraordinary severity of the weather. The hills in the neighbourhood of Genoa were covered with one uniform coat of snow. At Florence, the frost and snow were continual, and milk had frozen at night in a sitting-room warmed by a fire during all the preceding evening: such weather has not been known there for more than a century.

A METEORIC STONE.—On Christmas day, about two o'clock in the afternoon, the inhabitants of Mindelthal were alarmed by a long peal of thunder. During the explosion, a meteoric stone was seen falling, which imbedded itself in the frozen earth to the depth of two feet. When dug out, it was found of an irregular pyramidal shape, and weighed about fourteen pounds.

THE PEOPLE OF LIBERIA, on the African coast, intend to make their colony—now a settlement of the American Colonization Society—an independent State or Republic, as a nucleus for republics, to be hereafter styled "The United States of Africa." The acorn is very small, yet in time it produces a mighty oak!—*Chronicle Correspondent*.

TURKEY.—The following curious piece of gossip is given in a letter from Constantinople, dated Dec. 10:—"The Porte has sent magnificent presents to Bederhan Bey, accompanied with expressions of the most cordial amity, and congratulating the chief on his meritorious conduct in the eyes of all the faithful, in having inflicted a merited chastisement on the insolence of the Nestorian Giaours. The meaning people put upon these gifts here is, that they are intended to lull the suspicions of Bederhan Bey to sleep, so that the Porte may the more successfully attack him in the spring; and this construction is probably the right one, though there is no knowing in any positive degree whether the Porte mean to deceive the Kurdish ruler by professions of peace with him, or to deceive Europe by professions against him of war."

DESIGNS UPON GREECE.—Ever since the Greeks obtained for themselves a constitution, so long vainly promised them, we have seen that constitution trampled upon; French interference, open and avowed, having converted the blessing into a curse,—just as the French Charter had been by Louis Philippe and his Ministerial confederates. The Court of Vienna is said to have actually proposed to the three protecting powers of Greece,—England, France, and Russia,—to replace the present constitution by a charter similar to that of Bavaria, and to occupy Greece for ten years with an auxiliary corps of 8,000 Austrian troops! And France is believed to have assented to at least the first part of the proposal.

SIR C. E. SMITH AND THE REPRESENTATION OF EDINBURGH.—We learn from the *Scotsman*, that a long correspondence has taken place between Sir C. E. Smith and his election committee on the Sunday train question. A considerable majority of the committee passed a resolution to the effect that Sir Culling Smith should be pressed to retract his opinion regarding Sunday trains. Sir Culling refused to give a pledge that he would "legislate against railways being permitted to run trains on Sunday," whereupon the committee dissolved their connexion with him and dissolved themselves.

DR. ANDREW REED.—An admirable likeness of this well-known minister, drawn on stone by Bagniet, has appeared. We should not deem it so difficult to catch his features and expression as those of many. Be this as it may, the representation of them now before us is exceedingly faithful. It may be ranked among the most successful achievements which the present series of likenesses has exhibited.

A CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—On Sunday morning, a cat being disposed to walk on the surface of the frozen river, at Wisbech, came to a place where the ice was broken, and fell in. She soon succeeded in rescuing herself, but was immediately frozen to the ice by her feet. A number of sparrows then surrounded her, and, in their actions, seemed to say, "You cannot catch us now." The cat, with all her natural propensity for feeding upon these little tormentors, kept turning her head, without, however, being able to move from the spot, until some person succeeded in liberating her from her position.—*Norfolk News*.

GOVERNMENT AND THE SUNDAY TRAINS.—The *Glasgow Argus* says that the new Railway Board will be called upon by Government to take certain measures to render illegal the stoppage of railway (passenger) traffic in Great Britain on any day in the week. While an express clause, rendering compulsory the running of trains on the Sunday will be included in all future railway bills, a short act will be introduced early in the ensuing session, to bring all existing railways under the same regulation. The same journal also states:—The Committee for Sunday trains have already received answers from the proprietors of 15,000 shares, favourable to the re-commencement of the Sunday trains. The whole of the shares in the concern amounts to 35,000 or 36,000, one-third of which are in the hands of bankers and other parties who never vote on any question. The largest number ever represented in any vote on any question was only about 10,000 shares.

REPRESENTATION OF MANCHESTER.—On Thursday night Mr. Bright's committee held its first meeting after the holidays. In the absence of Mr. Wilson, the permanent chairman, who is confined to his home by indisposition, the chair was occupied by Mr. Alderman Kershaw. In opening the proceedings he affirmed that it appeared from the canvassing books that over six thousand pledges had already been given for Mr. Bright, and that a considerable number of the constituency had not yet been seen; so that on the whole the canvass, so far as it had gone, was not only satisfactory, but most gratifying, and enabled him to say that there could be no moral doubt that the honourable member for Durham would be member for Manchester [loud cheers]. Mr. Watkin proposed that the committee should resolve itself into a general committee, for the purpose of conducting the election of Mr. Bright and of Mr. T. M. Gibson at the next election. This resolution was passed unanimously. Mr. J. C. Dyer said he believed the party desertion did not amount to more than 200 or 300 of what might be called mongrel politicians. Mr. Bright, in his speech, alluded to the expected visit of Lord Lincoln on Tuesday next, and said, in whatever shape (politically) his lordship might make his appearance amongst them, they, as representing the great Liberal party in the constituency, had nothing to fear.

UNITED SECESSION PRESBYTERY AND SUNDAY-TRAINS.—At an adjourned meeting of the United Secession Presbytery of Edinburgh on Wednesday, there was a discussion of considerable interest regarding the Sunday trains' question. As will be seen from the report given elsewhere, the tone of the discussion was, generally speaking, calm and tolerant, contrasting favourably with the heat and intolerance displayed in certain other quarters. The remarks of Dr. Brown, in particular, are distinguished by calmness of temper and clearness of view, and mark broadly the limits between persuasion and compulsion—between the maintenance of discipline within each church, and the attempted imposition of restraints upon "those without." The result was, that the Presbytery, while setting before their own people the theology of the Sabbath as held by their church, and warning them of increased temptations, declined to express any approval of the conduct of the directors in closing the railways.—*Scotsman*.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The number of deaths in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday, as made up by the Registrar-general, amounted to the extraordinary number of 1,510: namely, males, 759; females, 751. This is the largest number registered in any one week for the last seven years, exceeding the average of the last five winters by 442. The principal increase is on those deaths arising from diseases of the organs of respiration and diseases of the brain: the deaths from bronchitis being no fewer than 163, or more than four times the average.

PROHIBITED MARRIAGES.—Mr. Thomas Campbell Foster's second letter on the law of marriage exhibits the extent to which "prohibited" marriages take place. "Four gentlemen have been engaged in four different districts of the provinces, exactly one month. Their inquiries, so far, have not progressed beyond fourteen towns,—Manchester, Huddersfield, Doncaster, York, Rotherham, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Norwich, Southampton, Winchester, Portsmouth, Salisbury, Bristol, and Bath. In these fourteen towns (a fair sample of every class in England), in that one month, the unaided efforts of four gentlemen have ascertained upwards of 500 cases of infringement of the marriage-law of William IV." There is reason to believe that this number is far below the reality; but even so moderate a computation as this would give 5,500 marriages since the act of William, or 500 a year.

The will of the late Right Hon. Thomas Grenville was proved on Monday in Doctors' Commons, by the Hon. George Fortescue, his executor. The personality was sworn as under £100,000, including the library bequeathed to the British Museum.

MIDDLESEX ELECTION.—It is stated that Lord Robert Grosvenor will come forward as a candidate for the vacancy which will be created by the retirement of Mr. Byng from Middlesex.

DEATH OF JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY, ESQ.

(From the *Norfolk News*.)

This mournful event, which has plunged a widely-extended circle of relatives and friends into affliction, and excited in this city an almost unexampled expression of public grief, took place at Earlham Hall, on the evening of Monday last. The circumstances of Mr. Gurney's very sudden illness, so far as they have hitherto transpired, were the following:—On December the 22nd, he attended a special general meeting of the District Visiting Society, the claims of which he advocated in a lengthened speech, and made, as usual, a liberal contribution to its funds. On returning home by way of Orford hill, the pony on which he rode, stumbled, and both the animal and its rider fell to the ground. Mr. Gurney did not, however, consider himself much hurt, and resumed his ride homeward. For some days no serious injury appeared to have taken place, but at length various symptoms of illness showed themselves, which gradually assumed a grave character. Internal inflammation, to which he had for years been subject, ensued, requiring active remedies. On Saturday, these seemed to have been successful in subduing the disease, and recovery was anticipated. But from this moment, an alarming and rapid decline of strength took place, in consequence of which, a telegraphic despatch was sent to London on Sunday evening, and Dr. Prout was in attendance at ten o'clock next morning, when the case was pronounced hopeless. Stupor came on in the course of the afternoon of Monday, which ended, at ten o'clock, in death. Mr. Gurney's age was 58. The funeral will take place at the Friends' Meeting-house, in the Gildencroft, on Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock. We have learned that it is the intention of some of the leading tradesmen in the city to close their shops during the hour of interment.

The whole city mourns. The closed windows of almost every shop and public place within our walls might lead a stranger to imagine that the angel of destruction had passed over us, and left death behind him in every house. The event is the sole topic of conversation: all persons seem to speak and feel alike respecting it; and, while all regard it as a public calamity, each one feels that he has lost a friend, and such a friend as cannot be replaced. The appearance of our streets is strikingly expressive of the general sadness, and affords an evidence of affectionate esteem almost unparalleled in the case of any private individual. Every window is darkened, and every resort of business has put on the sombre insignia of public sorrow.

No one in Norwich needs to be informed why these manifestations of grief are made, for the mere announcement that Joseph John Gurney is dead will be quite sufficient to explain the occasion of them, not only to Great Britain, but to Europe and America. He whose loss we have to deplore, and who was the most honoured and most beloved among our fellow-citizens, was also, in the best sense of the term, a citizen of the world. Wherever homage is paid to warm-hearted philanthropy and Christian zeal, there his name has penetrated—there it is revered. The friends of the oppressed and the advocates of humanity and religion in every quarter of the globe will sympathize with us. The voice of lamentation which originates here will be re-echoed across many a sea, and from many a far distant land.

Who can supply for us the void created by the loss of the open-handed benefactor, the sagacious counsellor, the public-spirited champion of the oppressed, the rich man's model, and the poor man's friend? He was the universal referee in all cases of perplexity or of need. His ear, his purse, his heart were ever open; his time and his efforts were ever at the disposal of all who required assistance or advice. While occupying a distinguished social position in numerous and rarely combined relations, as a gentleman of wealth and high connexions, a man of business, a scholar, a theologian, an author, and a minister of the gospel, it was his enviable privilege to be best known among all classes as the good Samaritan of Norwich. He is gone, and the loss to the public will be irreparable.

"Mr. Gurney," says the *Suffolk Chronicle*, "was one of the best educated men amongst the Society of Friends, residing for some time with a private tutor in this city, his religious tenets forbidding him to be of the university; and when he became of mature age took a most active part in their affairs, and was one of their most acceptable ministers, travelling at home and abroad greatly in that capacity. He was the author of many works; some peculiar doctrines in which have given rise to no little controversy among this steady and peaceful people: a stricter observation of the first day of the week, as a Sabbath, we believe was one of the points made by Mr. Gurney."

The Honourable Captain Berkeley and the Honourable Craven Berkeley have been on a visit to Earl Fitzhardinge, at Berkeley Castle, during the last few days.—*Cheltenham Journal*.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF PAPER.—In consequence of the excitement in the Liverpool market for the raw material, and other causes, the price of paper has been advanced one half-penny per pound,—an addition which will be rather severely felt by the publishers of newspapers and the printers generally.—*Gloucester Paper*.

THE TENANT-FARMERS are up and doing in support of their claim to "tenant right." The subject has been fully discussed at meetings of the Leominster Farmers' Club, the Martock District Farmers' Club, and the Holm Cultram District Farmers' Club. The meetings appeared to be unanimous in the opinion, that farmers must be secured a proper compensation for improvements made during their tenancy; but not quite decided whether that object could be best attained by the intervention of the Legislature or by means of leases. At the Leominster meeting, the question took the most positive shape, and a resolution was agreed to involving a specific demand for certainty of tenure, and compensation for improvements; rent to fluctuate with the price of produce.

THE REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended the 5th of January, 1846 and 1847, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

	YEARS ENDED JANUARY 5th,			
	1846.	1847.	Increase	Decrease.
Customs	18,105,906	18,310,865	205,659	....
Excise	12,177,113	12,591,250	344,138	....
Stamps	7,152,114	6,931,414	....	220,700
Taxes	4,293,842	4,273,408	48,566	....
Property Tax	5,026,570	5,395,391	368,821	....
Post-office	731,000	816,000	85,000	....
Crown Lands	120,000	120,000	....	....
Miscellaneous	120,317	317,090	196,773	....
Total Ordinary Revenue	47,656,161	48,684,418	1,028,257	220,700
China Money	1,142,924	667,644	....	475,280
Imprest and other Monies	323,944	192,547	....	131,397
Repayments of Advances	1,478,959	1,070,411	....	408,548
Total Income	50,601,988	50,615,020	1,348,957	1,335,925
Deduct Decrease .....	....	....	1,235,925	....
Increase on the Year .....	....	....	1,113,032	....

	QUARTERS ENDED JANUARY 5th,			
	1846.	1847.	Increase	Decrease.
Customs	4,354,789	4,514,721	159,932	....
Excise	3,338,837	3,608,155	269,318	....
Stamps	1,792,402	1,740,687	....	51,715
Taxes	1,876,051	1,909,899	33,848	....
Property Tax	386,985	450,219	63,234	....
Post-office	189,000	203,000	14,000	....
Crown Lands	25,000	30,000	5,000	....
Miscellaneous	68,613	29,657	....	38,956
Total Ordinary Revenue	12,031,676	12,486,338	545,332	90,670
China Money	300,859	....	....	300,859
Imprest and other Monies	64,084	31,884	....	32,200
Repayments of Advances	404,179	302,449	....	101,730
Total Income	12,800,798	12,820,671	545,332	525,459
Deduct Decrease .....	....	....	525,459	....
Increase on the Quarter .....	....	....	19,873	....

Income and Charge on the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarters ended January 5, 1846 and 1847.

INCOME.	QUARTERS ENDED 5th JAN.,	
	1846.	1847.
Customs	4,254,789	4,514,721
Excise	3,353,440	3,622,151
Stamps	1,792,402	1,740,687
Taxes	1,876,050	1,909,899
Property Tax	386,985	450,219
Post-office	189,000	203,000
Crown Lands	25,000	30,000
Miscellaneous	68,612	29,657
Produce of Silver received from China	300,859	....
Imprest and other Monies	64,084	31,884
Repayments of Advances	404,179	302,449
To Cash brought to this Account to be applied to pay off Deficiency Bills	200,000	....
	13,015,400	12,834,667

CHARGE.	QUARTERS ENDED 5th JAN.,	
	1846.	1847.
Permanent Debt	5,660,472	5,651,250
Terminable Annuities	628,805	617,473
Interest on Exchequer Bills issued to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund	1,314,075	445,415
Sinking Fund	98,072	98,280
Civil List	423,583	338,538
Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund	615,075	873,500
For Advances and to pay off Exchequer Bills issued for Advances	8,740,084	8,024,456
Total Charge	4,275,316	4,810,211
Surplus	13,015,400	12,834,667

Amount of Exchequer Bills issued to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ended 10th October, 1846, and paid off out of the growing Produce of that Fund for the Quarter ended 5th January, 1847, after deducting £650,000 paid off out of the Sinking Fund .....	....	77,483
Amount issued in Quarter ended 5th Jan., 1847, in part of the Sums granted by Parliament out of the Consolidated Fund, for Supply Services	3,367,273	....
Surplus of the Consolidated Fund, Quarter ended 5th January, 1847	4,810,211	1,442,938
The Surplus of Revenue after providing for the Charges on the Consolidated Fund, and for the Payments of Supply Services in the Quarter ended 5th Jan., 1847 .....	....	1,365,455

FAMINE IN IRELAND.—On Sunday, the 3rd of January, a sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Cooper, of Horton College, in the Baptist preaching-room, Ripon, in behalf of the perishing in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland; after which, a collection was made amounting to £8 3s. This, considering the number of the Baptists here, is a noble effort, and an example worthy of the imitation of other religious denominations, many of whom, we hope, will soon be coming forward to assist in this benevolent cause.—*From a Correspondent.*

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT have given notice of their intention to apply to that purpose £445,414 15s. 6d., being one-fourth of the surplus of income over expenditure for the year ending October 10, 1846.

The Nestorians have implored the protection of the Shah of Persia against the Kurds.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, January 13th.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—The Government had determined to send M. Olozaga back to France. An order to that effect was forwarded, on the 4th, to Pampeluna. The moderate and reasonable spirit displayed in the opening speeches of the leaders of the Progresistas, and especially of M. Mendizabal, was attended with the best effect, and the ministry themselves did not dissemble the satisfaction which it gave them.

SWITZERLAND.—The *Journal des Débats* announces that an insurrectionary movement took place in the Canton of Friburg on the 6th instant. Two columns of insurgents marched on that day from Morat and Bulle against the capital, which was prepared to meet any attack.

THE FRENCH AND THE NORTHERN POWERS.—It is now stated that the French Government has just received a reply from the three Northern Powers to the note addressed to them against the incorporation of Cracow. This reply is said to be brief, but exceedingly impertinent. The three Powers, it is said, express their astonishment at France deeming it advisable to protest in a matter that did not concern her.

VIENNA, JAN. 1.—The few copies of the London *Punch* received by extraordinary permission, were yesterday officially demanded back. The number in question contains a rather rude caricature of the sovereigns of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. The wits of Vienna say, on the eve of Sylvestre, *Punch* was very unexpectedly prohibited.

THE SPEECH OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH was, says the *Times* correspondent, composed by his own hand. The amount of money applied to obviate the scarcity in France is from £8,000,000 to £10,000,000.

THE COUNT DE MONTMOLIN is seeking to raise recruits amongst the Belgians.

DISTRESS, almost rivalling that of Ireland, prevails in various parts of Germany.

THE PORTE has protested against the annexation of Cracow by the three northern powers. Several changes have taken place in the government, which tend to strengthen the power of Reschid Pacha, the Grand Vizier, and head of the Reform party.

IRELAND.

PRICES OF FOOD.—The hoarders and speculators are still at work, driving their hard calling, careless of the misery they inflict, provided only they can turn a penny to the utmost possible advantage. The prices of provisions are rising every week, and, unless some check is speedily given, there is no use in concealing the fact that destitution, in its most formidable shape, will be as prevalent in the lanes and alleys of the metropolis as it is in Skibbereen or Bantry. The price of the large (4lb.) loaf is this week 10d.; after to-day another halfpenny will be laid on, and flour factors calculate that it will go up to 1s., at which figure it will remain stationary for some months. This refers to the first quality; inferior is, of course, somewhat cheaper. Bacon, which was heretofore a common article of food with labourers and mechanics, is now, from its enormous price, placed quite beyond their means; and as to eggs, they have become as rare as good potatoes.—*Times Correspondent.*

INCREASE OF MORTALITY.—The number of burials for the months of November and December, in the Prospect Cemetery, Dublin, were five hundred more than in the corresponding period of last year.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The repealers had their weekly gathering on Monday, as usual. All was dull and stale, but not quite so unprofitable as usual—the rent amounting to £119 9s. 2d. £5 of this sum came from the islands of Arran, where the people, they say, are dying like rotten sheep.

VOLUNTARY RELIEF FOR IRELAND AND THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.—The progress of the subscriptions in aid of the distressed Scotch and Irish is very satisfactory. During the past week public meetings to promote this object have been held at Bradford (when £500 was subscribed), Wakefield, Leeds, Halifax (£500, expected to reach £1,000), Devonport, and Newcastle. At Leeds the following subscriptions were announced:—Messrs. Marshall, £200; Messrs. B. Gott and Sons, £200; Messrs. Beckett and Co., £200; the Mayor, £50; Messrs. Stansfeld and Brown, £50; Mr. John Heaton, £50; W. Gatliff, Son, and Co., £21 and a truss of blankets, together with various other subscriptions. The subscriptions (which are to consist of money and clothing), are to be distributed in the way the local committee may deem fit after communicating with the committee of the British Association in London, for the relief of distress in Scotland and Ireland. At Norwich, several congregations, including those of the Society of Friends, the Old Meeting, Princes-street, and St. Mary's Chapel, have raised subscriptions. After sermons on Sunday by Mr. W. Brock, upwards of £50 were collected, which, with private subscriptions, will make the contributions from St. Mary's £160. The congregation of Mr. Legge, Reading, have raised £20 7s.—of South Parade Chapel, Leeds, £24. At Pontefract, two gentlemen are engaged in going from house to house soliciting subscriptions. We invite attention to the appeal contained in our advertising columns from the Irish Evangelical Society.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—We regret to state that her Majesty Queen Adelaide has been indisposed for some days, and requires the close attendance of her physician, Sir David Davies, who is now in residence at Cashbury-park.—*Morning Post.*

EAST WORCESTERSHIRE ELECTION.—Capt. Rushout was on Monday elected to represent this constituency without opposition. The proceedings were almost destitute of interest.

A GREAT PROTESTANT MEETING is expected to be held on the 12th of January, at Exeter, for the purpose of forming a Protestant Alliance for the three western counties of Devon, Somerset, and Cornwall.—*Plymouth Journal.*

LORD LINCOLN was at Manchester yesterday, and met a few private friends, about 150 in number. Mr. Neild introduced the noble lord, and expatiated on the very great honour which Lord Lincoln had conferred on Manchester by consenting to visit the town with a view to becoming a candidate for the representation of the borough. Lord Lincoln said that he was not to be considered as having come forward in the character of a candidate, and that his doing so at any future period would entirely depend upon the probability there might be of his being returned. He then went to the Exchange, where he was received with mingled cheers and hootings, the latter predominating until drowned by three hearty cheers for Mr. Bright.

WORTH-PARK HOUSE, near Crawley, the seat of J. Montefiore, Esq., was yesterday morning completely destroyed by fire. Only a few of the more costly articles of furniture were preserved. The fire is thought to have originated in the chimney of the dining-room. A large cross-beam, about three feet above the grate, is supposed to have caught fire.

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW-TAX.—At a meeting of delegates of the metropolitan parishes, held yesterday, at the Court-house, Marylebone, and attended by Lord Duncan and Sir C. Napier, a deputation was appointed to wait upon Lord John Russell, for the purpose of urging a repeal of the window duties.

SIR MONTAGUE CHOLMELEY was yesterday elected, without opposition, to succeed Lord Worsley in the representation of North Lincolnshire. The election took place at Lincoln.

PAINLESS SURGICAL OPERATIONS.—Guy's hospital, yesterday, was crowded to excess by members of the medical profession from all parts of the metropolis and from the country, to witness the results of two surgical operations under the new process of inhalation of ether. The first case was that of a boy, twelve or fourteen years of age, for lithotomy (or stone). When brought into the theatre and bound as usual, Mr. Robinson, of Gower-street, the inventor of the apparatus, offered the pipe for inhalation to the patient. At first he refused to be operated on, on account of the many persons present. By some tact the pipe was introduced, the nose closed, and, in two minutes, Mr. Robinson said the patient was ready. The operation then commenced, and in one minute more the stone was removed by Mr. Morgan, the operator. The boy was removed to his bed; and on being visited by the surgeons, and on being shown the stone—"Ah," said he, "you never took that from me, I know, as I never felt it." The next case was still more extraordinary. The patient was a man about thirty years of age, suffering from congenital hernia, the operation for which is, perhaps, the most severe and prolonged in surgery. When brought into the operating theatre, he readily took the "vapour." After four or five minutes the word was given to Mr. Key, the operator in this instance, by Mr. Robinson, to commence the operation. From the commencement to the completion of the operation, the patient was under the knife from fifteen to twenty minutes. On his recovering he was asked by those around him if he had felt pain, and replied, "Not in the least; he had been looking at those gentlemen outside, up there." He alluded to numbers who could not gain admittance and had availed themselves of the skylight of the theatre. Messrs. Morgan and Key pronounced the result to be most perfect and astounding. The *Liverpool Mercury* reports a successful operation upon a Newfoundland dog, under the influence of sulphuric ether, by Mr. R. Lucas, veterinary surgeon of that town.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR AT SALISBURY.—Shortly after two o'clock on Saturday morning, cries of "Murder" were heard from the residence of the Rev. Isaac New, of Castle-street, Baptist minister, which speedily alarmed the whole neighbourhood. Police-constable Axton was first on the spot. On his arriving there, he found the lady of this clergyman and a female servant crying "Murder" from the front windows, and the lady was in such a state of alarm that it was feared she would precipitate herself into the street. The neighbours and police having effected an entrance, they were met by Mr. New, who was undressed, and who appeared to be much terrified: he held in his hand a carving-knife, with which he said the servant-maid had been stabbed by a burglar, who, he supposed, had escaped. A number of gentlemen called at the Rev. Mr. New's residence to learn the particulars, and, among others, Inspector Blake, of the city force, who, having an interview with this gentleman, expressed his dissatisfaction at the maid-servant's story. These observations highly offended Mr. New, who placed implicit confidence in her as a religious character, and, therefore, he expressly forbade a search of her box to be made. The inspector then, we understand, suggested the propriety of such a course to some intimate friends of the rev. gentleman, and they prevailed on him to allow it to be adopted. The inspector then searched her box, and there discovered several articles which were identified by Mr. and Mrs. New as their property. This induced a strong suspicion of fabrication. While this search was being made, a large number of persons congregated in front of the house, and as soon as particulars were generally known, the public became warm with indignation against the maid-servant, believing the whole of her alarms to be fabricated. She was subsequently taken before the magistrate, and after undergoing an examination was remanded for further evidence. In the meantime she was sent to Fisherton gaol.—*Morning Chronicle.*

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English	1220	....	....	....	....	2660
Scotch	1730	....	350	....	....	....
Irish .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Foreign .....	....	9380	....	....	....	....

No alteration in prices.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.

For every additional Two Lines . . . 6d.

Half a Column. . . £1 | Column. £2

* All communications to the Editor should be addressed to the office, 3, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. C." The verses on Tahiti involve a sentiment which we are quite disinclined to back.

"W. Pryor." We are not learned in the history of gowns, either white or black.

"An Inquirer." The question is disputed. We refer to Dr. Brown's work on the obedience due to civil authorities, for the ablest investigation of the whole subject extant.

"One of the Correspondents alluded to" is consistent, whether right or wrong. So much cannot be said of the directors.

"E. Abley." He may refuse to take the oaths, but, we believe, he will subject himself to a penalty.

"Philo" does not suit us.

"William Sparkes." If we were not cramped for room, we should certainly have given his letter. The arguments contained in it will be found answered in the series of articles collected under the title "Views of the Voluntary Principle." Our correspondent is one of the hasty generalizers who, having produced a brick, thinks himself warranted to pronounce upon a building.

The inquiry from Wigton should be settled upon theological principles, with which we do not interfere.

"J. Derby." The communication should have been sent to the *Inquirer*. We do not touch any such matters.

"Joseph Bentley." We eschew his principles, and we do not admire his plan, of national education.

Our Burton Correspondent is reminded that we have not committed ourselves to that cause.

Received on account of the British Anti-state-church Association, from a friend at Helstone, 10s.

"W. B." may become a member of the British Anti-state-church Association by forwarding his subscription, for any amount, in the name of the Treasurer, Dr. Thomas Price, to the office of the Society, 12, Warwick-square.

"D. E." We know neither the place nor the person referred to.

"C. B." Farnham. We are too cramped for space to admit of the insertion of his letter.

The communication from Taunton next week.

"C. W.," 53, Saint Vincent-street, Glasgow, will feel much obliged to any one who will send him Nos. 108 and 182 of the *Nonconformist*, or inform him where he could obtain either of them.

"H. C. W.," East Dereham, will perhaps state what duplicate numbers of the *Nonconformist* he has to dispose of. Another correspondent, who can spare No. 29, wants Nos. from 1 to 26 (except 14, 15, and 16) and 32, to complete the first volume;—and a third will be glad to purchase Nos. 8, 11, and 15 of the same Vol.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1847.

SUMMARY.

THE all-absorbing topic of the week is the deplorable and perilous state of Ireland. Famine, and its concomitant, fever, are committing frightful havoc upon the more squalid and helpless portion of the population. The accounts contained in the local papers are harrowing in the last degree. There is now no doubt as to the reality of suffering endured by a large section of the Irish peasantry. The case is one too awfully distinct for even Mr. Shaw to venture upon denying. Death from starvation is, alas, too common. Nor is it certain that if money were abundant, food would be at hand. The prospect is alarming. To what extremities the country may be driven before another harvest shall have been reaped and secured, it is impossible even to conjecture. Meanwhile, the landlords are about to meet in Dublin, with a view principally of taking care of their own interests. The preliminary committee have drawn up a programme of the resolutions to be proposed for adoption, which do not indicate any large disposition to self-sacrifice. Government is counselled to do all but impossible things:—to find food for the people—to sell it under prime cost—to preserve seed for the future crop—to direct employment to the cultivation of the soil—and to pay the expense of all this out of the general resources of the empire. On the other hand, report gives it out that the Ministry are prepared to submit to Parliament searching measures for the permanent amelioration of Irish destitution—measures which will bear upon the landlords with a pressure which few of them, according to their own representations, can endure. Ireland, therefore, bids fair to be the field of a much more serious encounter between Parliamentary forces, than that which terminated in the abolition of the Corn-laws, last session. It is said that the Protectionists have resolved upon giving battle to the Government on the ground of their Irish policy; and, be the issue what it may, the struggle will probably be both severe and protracted.

The condition of our own people ought to receive prompt and careful attention. The price of food is rapidly rising; and, as it rises, employment, of course, is in the same ratio diminished. It becomes, therefore, the imperative duty of the legislature to give every facility for the importation of provisions of all kinds. With the utmost foresight and economy, we shall find it not so easy as was generally anticipated to hold over till another harvest. The drain upon our resources is great and constant; the range of supply is greatly limited; and enterprise, in relation to the procuring of grain, is checked and dis-

couraged by restrictive laws. The Ministry who would consult the pressing necessities of the people should immediately open our ports, suspend our navigation laws, permit the use of sugar and molasses in our breweries and distilleries, and abolish all excise regulations which go to enhance the price of the prime articles of life. To some such measures they will have to come at last, and the only question is, whether they will defer coming until it be too late.

The King of the French has delivered his speech at the opening of the Chambers. It makes allusion to the distress suffered by some portion of the people in consequence of the dearth, mentions the marriage of the Duke of Montpensier, dismisses the violation of the treaty of Vienna in a short but significant paragraph, and expresses hope that the peace of Europe will be maintained. The topics successively touched upon, will probably furnish the Chambers with matter for vehement and extended discussion; for our neighbours, the French, allow all their patriotism, as well as party-spirit, to run in the channel of foreign affairs.

In Spain, we are called to witness a most unblushing infraction of a constitutional law in the arrest of Señor Olozaga, on his way to Madrid, to take his seat in the Chamber of Representatives. This indecency has been perpetrated in direct opposition to the provisions of the charter; and, if permitted to pass unquestioned, and, we may add, unrebutted, as it is likely, by a Cortes utterly subservient to Ministerial despotism, will leave Spanish freedom a mere fiction to be pointed at with the finger of scorn and contempt. Even the Paris journals and the French Ambassador at Madrid protest against the deed as impolitic, unconstitutional, and arbitrary.

Before concluding our summary, we would call attention to the interesting communication from our Demerara correspondent on the State prosecutions lately instituted against Mr. Wallbridge, the missionary, Mr. Emery, the proprietor of a fearless organ of the press, and his printer, Mr. Allers, and describing the vicious system of class-legislation adhered to by the local government. It will be seen that the case against the printer of *Emery's Journal* broke down; and that, in the two former cases, the proceedings have been postponed. This is justly considered as a partial triumph, by the friends of the accused; but the moral effect of the delay obtained, in spite of the Attorney-general, has been very much impaired, in consequence of the receipt of an extraordinary despatch from Earl Grey, evincing every disposition to prop up the authority of the local government in all their actions, and expressing sentiments which appear to us utterly inconsistent with the British constitution. The subject is, however, of too much importance to be cursorily mentioned. We will, therefore, reserve further remarks until our next number.

CHARITY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

THERE is no disguising the fact—there ought to be no disposition to do so—that numbers of the ill-fated inhabitants of Ireland are daily perishing for lack of food. This is no romance, but an awful reality. Actual famine has made a lodgment on the shores of the Emerald Isle, and human life withers beneath her baneful sway. Doubtless, the accounts poured in from that kingdom are to be received with a liberal discount. Some shadows in the picture of social disorganization have been thrown in by terrified imagination—and some, we fear, by deliberate imposture. Irish genius is well practised in the work of exaggerating Irish misery. But, when every deduction has been made from the materials of woe furnished by the local press, which keen observation or ripe experience can suggest, more than enough remains to excite sympathy, and to prompt relief. "Died from starvation" is a coroner's verdict, which, when daily repeated, slays all scepticism. "Died from starvation" is a sound which should ring in our ears, until our hearts are thoroughly awake. "Died from starvation" ought to prevail upon our economical theories to retire for a season, and give place to Christian benevolence. Political philosophy may do in ordinary times; but, amidst the dying and the dead, its voice jars dissonantly upon the ear.

It is now but too obvious that the provisions of Government do not, and cannot, meet the extremity of the case. For the able-bodied, employment is found or made—but whence can the sick, the infirm, the widow, the orphan, procure subsistence? The union-houses are crammed beyond their proper limits; and law has not sanctioned—law has forbidden—a system of out-door relief. Thousands, then, in Ireland, are cut off from every chance of living, but the single one of charity. What is to become of them? Creatures of the same mould as ourselves—with like appetites, passions, and susceptibilities of suffering—many of them, doubtless, who have wrestled many a fall with sore temptation, and who, in the dreariest depths of poverty, have assiduously cultivated blooming virtues—all of them sustaining natural relationships, and familiar with the anxieties, fears, sorrows, and responsibilities which hang suspended from these ties—are we to stand by and witness their progress along the path of agony, without making some attempt to save them? Is this a fitting time for exclaiming, in chiding tones, "Down, heart, down?" With such a spectacle full in our view, shall we permit our theories to tie our hands behind our backs, lest our better feelings should plunge them into our pockets? Famine will not be staved off by an argument, however conclusive. Empty stomachs are not to be filled by sound philosophy. All things are good in their season. There is a meet time for political economy—there is also a time no

less meet for spontaneous benevolence. The world must judge which should be in the ascendant when grisly dearth occupies the throne.

Admitting that many serious mischiefs may result from any princely exercise of charity to Ireland—granting that it may disturb trade, encourage dependence, attract imposture, and fatten sloth—it is yet to be considered whether a far deeper wound will not be inflicted upon our moral sensibilities, by crushing them beneath the weight of cold prudential calculations. Be the reasons ever so justifiable, one can hardly imagine a process more certain of hardening and brutalizing the heart, than looking upon extreme misery which the hand might relieve but for the dictates of the head. The very power of thus reining back our sympathies at will, indicates, in fallen humanity, a cold and ungenial nature—but the exercise of that power, not by a single individual, but by a whole nation, not in view of a common calamity, but of a wide-sweeping desolation, not so much with a view to moral as to economical results, would go far, we are convinced, to sear British benevolence to its inmost core. Make us at once a nation of overseers—teach us to look on every form of anguish with a tearless eye and an unthrobbed bosom—fill our mouths with arguments against the foolish indulgence of our social sensibilities—bid us contemplate the havoc of death as mere sport, or, at best, an irremediable necessity—and when all this has been effectually accomplished, show us our national gain, not in pounds, shillings, and pence, but in morality, social enjoyment, and true happiness! The necessity which shall drive us to make such unnatural war upon our better feelings, will blast and wither whatever in human nature is most worthy of careful cultivation.

The *Times*, we perceive with regret, is using its powerful influence to deter English wealth from ministering temporary relief to Irish destitution. In its indignation, justly provoked, against the landlords of the sister isle, and in its anxiety to fasten upon them "an effective poor-law," it overlooks the terrible exigencies of the passing moment. The alternative it prescribes may be efficacious—but, meanwhile, the patient is sinking of sheer exhaustion. Stimulants, unquestionably, have conduced to disease—stimulants, persevered in, will bring on death. But the question is now for the present and passing hour. We must administer stimulants, or the patient will presently be beyond the reach of any regimen whatever. "Whilst the grass grows, the steed starves." Away, then, with your philosophy! We will listen to it by and by. Tell us not of the evils which charity will engender—but show us the alternative. They may be serious, but they cannot be worse than death. If, therefore, we may be allowed to speak, we should say, "Save the sufferer at all risks, and afterwards consult about the best means of promoting and preserving health! Let your sympathies have way, where your prudence cannot avail for good! Heed only, in this desperate crisis, the promptings of your heart! Give! give liberally! Let those who prey upon your generosity bear the responsibility of their inhuman avarice! You will have discharged your duty—your own heart will not be the worse for it, and your suffering fellow-creatures may be somewhat the better! The triumph gained by your sympathies over your logic, will not be wholly fruitless, either to yourself or them!"

The responsibility of the public, however, does not end with a subscription. Are there not laws still in force restricting the importation of food, and offering a virtual premium on exportation? Are we not singular among the kingdoms of Europe in persisting in this suicidal policy? It is a disgrace upon the Whig Ministry that they have not, by an order in Council, opened the ports. It is a scandal to Englishmen that they have quietly permitted this irrecoverable delay. Parliament is on the eve of assembling. Rumour says that Lord John Russell will propose a temporary suspension of the existing corn-law. Be his intentions, however, what they may, the country should demand the measure in tones not to be misunderstood. The safety of the people is a paramount law—and no compact with aristocracy, to which, moreover, the people were not a party, ought to be allowed to endanger it for a moment. The last relics of restriction should be swept away without ceremony.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.

"GOOD gracious!" to use for once the *vivâ voce* note of admiration so plentifully strewn through the conversation of young ladies—what are we to have next? what new straps, stays, pads, crutches, and unnatural supports will sentimental philanthropy invent for society? to what miserable helplessness are we all to be driven by the officious care of men who persist in believing that no community should be left by its rulers to run alone? Here we have another monopoly in embryo—a monopoly over mind—and journalists, of more than common liberal professions, hasting to water the pernicious seed. An incorporated college of schoolmasters, to be empowered to grant diplomas to teachers—"to give the profession the authority of a legally recognized profession—to render it illegal from and after a certain time for any one to open a school without a license from the said college"—this is, in brief, the modest scheme which our social reformers of the first water are crying up to the skies, to which Lord John Russell has promised his "best consideration," and which, unless public indignation promptly interpose, bids fair to attain an early realization. Again, we ask, what next?

The quiet assurance of the gentlemen who seek

these powers, beats everything of the kind which has offered itself to our notice. It is assumed, as a thing of course, that they are perfectly competent to dictate to British parents the requisite qualifications of the men to whom all education is hereafter to be confided. It is taken for granted that they are worthy, both intellectually and morally, of prescribing the sphere of instruction for all others. It is tacitly avowed that they conceive themselves entitled to do duty for parents of all classes, in the selection of fitting preceptors, and that they flatter themselves they are better able to do it than the vast majority of heads of families. And it is thought by these extremely modest gentlemen, a becoming and praiseworthy thing, to ask authority to forbid all professional teaching which has not the sanction of their license. Who, in the name of decency, are these self-glorified judges? What claims have they to regulate the education of the empire? A spice of self-diffidence would not spoil them. They aim at a high mark—it were as well to give the world some proof of their infallibility as well as honesty.

"Anybody" we are told, "may profess to sell education—may quack the brain even more freely than empirics may quack the body;" and, we are further informed, with an approving comment, that "to reform the wide-spread, deep-seated abuse, it is proposed to move Government to incorporate a college of schoolmasters." It is a great pity that some of our most zealous social reformers seem oblivious of the old adage that "charity begins at home." "Anybody may profess," they might then ruminate, "to sell newspapers—to conduct the press." "With us the chair of the Editor is every day made the easy seat of complacent ignorance; and he whose mission, honourably fulfilled, involves the possession of the highest faculties devoted to the noblest object than can dignify man—the Editor, as we too frequently find him, is a professor of no greater social worth than other professors we could name—knaves who sell to simpletons poisons for anodynes—the incarnation of Craft fattening upon Folly." Will no gentleman step forward to do away with "this great injustice to the untaught," by moving Government to incorporate a College of Editors? We suggest to *Douglas Jerrold* the propriety of turning his great talents in this novel direction.

A truce, however, to railery! This new scheme, which has received our contemporary's hearty approbation, fills us with alarm. Sorry are we to see the growing disposition of these times to nurse society into imbecility and rickets. If Government is to protect individuals against every abuse of their own faculties and powers—to be eyes to the blind and feet to the lame—to let out its judgment to the unwise—to surround the imprudent with precautions—to hinder the possibility of mistakes—to place, and keep, all its subjects within a "ring-fence" of prevention—why, then, let us bid a long farewell to our hopes of progress. This world will cease to be a sphere of moral discipline. Society will be kept evermore in a state of precocious babyhood, never able to do, always needing to be *done for*. If, in commerce, the slightest authoritative intermeddling with supply and demand invariably deranges the entire system, and unsettles great providential laws, till then unnoticed, how much more so in all that relates to mind and morals! Who shall venture to predict what new phases of evil will be elicited by an official supercession of parental judgment, prudence, and responsibility? Who can foretell the various ways in which such an arrangement will cross the intentions, the settled laws, the compensatory adjustments and relationships with which the Supreme Ruler regulates the progress and destiny of communities? So far as experience has yet gone, these attempts to set aside natural for artificial modes of social culture have done but little to impress us with their superior efficacy; and it will require much stronger arguments than any we have yet seen to wring from us consent to any new embodiment of monopoly.

If it be urged that surgeons and lawyers are thus legally recognized and incorporated, and that, therefore, *a fortiori*, schoolmasters should be, we reply:—First, that the State is the appointed guardian of life and property, and, consequently, in these instances, keeps within its legitimate sphere. But, secondly, we demur to the wisdom of its proceedings even here. That it saves some lives by discouraging quacks we do not question—but neither do we doubt, that by encouraging professional prejudices, and *esprit de corps*, it sacrifices many. The science of medicine would probably have made much more rapid strides to perfection, but for the drag put upon it by the influence of a charter of incorporation. At all events, the reasoning does not hold good, indiscriminately applied. The nursing of children is scarcely less important, as a means of education, than their subsequent schooling. If the State, or any body of men deriving their authority from the State, may prescribe the qualifications necessary to the latter function, why not also to the former? Where are we to stop in this career of official superintendence and control? What will become of the liberty of the subject? We counsel the British people not to be beguiled by any decent-looking pretences into the support of schemes embodying the spirit of exclusiveness in its worst form; and should Lord John Russell favour the preposterous attempt, we hope he will be speedily reminded that we have too lately got clear of one monopoly, to tolerate the setting up of another.

The special reporter of the *Cork Examiner* mentions the complete discontinuance of marriages in the county.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

THE inhabitants of several of the West India islands under our rule, as well as British Guiana, have lately been agitating for a representative assembly. In reply to a numerously-signed petition from Trinidad, Earl Grey states, that as the subject is one of much importance, and requires much consideration, he "has felt it to be his duty to postpone, for the present, offering to her Majesty his advice, as to the propriety of granting to the inhabitants of Trinidad, or withholding from them, the privilege of a Representative Government." The same answer will, we suppose, be given to other memorials on the subject. It is to be hoped, however, that this act of justice to our colonies will not be long deferred. Surely if New Zealand is to have a representative constitution, our long-established West Indian colonies are equally entitled to the boon. Self-government alone will put an end to the arbitrary legislation and reckless expenditure of the local authorities. It is really too bad that Legislative Councils and Courts of Policy, consisting of cliques of the leading planters, should have the power of mortgaging the labour and property of these possessions for generations to come, to promote their immigration schemes,—schemes which, besides entailing heavy burdens upon those who are not benefited by them, are the great obstacles to agricultural improvement and the development of the resources of the West India colonies.

GATHERCOLE ONCE MORE.—On Wednesday last, the Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court, found a true bill for fraud against E. W. Gathercole, and his brother the Rev. Michael Augustus Gathercole, vicar of Chatteris, and plaintiff in the second action for libel against the *Nonconformist* paper. The particulars of the case will no doubt be made public at the trial, which will not probably take place during the present session of the Central Criminal Court.—*Morning Advertiser*.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held on Friday. Another Council is to be held this day, when the royal speech on the opening of Parliament will be considered.

SIR R. PEEL disclaims, we understand, the circular addressed to certain members of the House of Commons belonging to the party of which the ex-Premier was the head, by his late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. John Young, in conjunction with other subordinates of the late Government. The right honourable baronet further desires it to be distinctly understood, that he does not wish to be considered as the leader of any political party in this country.—*Observer*.

The *United Service Gazette* mentions a rumour that Lord Hardinge has been recalled from India, and that he is to be succeeded by the Marquis of Clanricarde.

It is understood that the address in the House of Commons is to be moved by the Honourable Charles Howard (East Cumberland), and seconded by Mr. John Lewis Ricardo (Stoke-upon-Trent). In the House of Lords, it will be seconded by Lord Carew; but the mover is not yet named.

DIPLOMACY.—The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes a letter from London, stating that Lord Palmerston intends to lay before the English Parliament some documents on the Spanish marriage question, and the incorporation of Cracow, "which will show that the part taken by Louis Philippe in the direction of foreign affairs renders the re-establishment of the *entente cordiale* impossible."

THE FRANCHISE.—We understand that returns have been made, by order of Government, from this and other counties, containing very full and detailed information relative to the £10 householders. From this fact it is, we suppose, that a report has originated of certain wild schemes which Ministers are said to have in contemplation respecting household suffrage.—*Brighton Gazette*.

THE NEW COUNTY COURTS BILL.—The distribution of the circuits under the new County Courts Bill is now complete. The country is arranged into districts, under the divisions made for the purposes of the Registration Act, which in most cases are continuous with the poor-law unions. The number of towns having courts for the recovery of small debts is fixed at 464, exclusively of the metropolis. The circuits will contain a population ranging from 202,713 as a minimum to 312,000 as a maximum. A court is to be held in each town at least once a month; and the number of court-towns does not exceed twelve in any circuit. In the metropolis there are to be eleven courts.

On Friday (Jan. 8), Lord Stanley, Lord George Bentinck, and the heads of the Conservative party, met the Duke of Newcastle at Clumber. Lord Lincoln was not invited.—*Leicester Mercury*.

DEPUTATION ON THE TEA DUTIES.—A deputation from the London Association for the reduction of the duty on tea, headed by Sir George Larpent, had an interview on Thursday with Lord John Russell. Sir George Larpent entered into a long statement to prove that an argument by a correspondent of the *Spectator*, based on the authority of Mr. Senior, was erroneous; and he endeavoured to convince the Premier that a reduction of the duty to 1s. would not leave a deficiency in the revenue of more than about £100,000. Lord John Russell promised attention to the subject.

Friday night's *Gazette* states that the dignity of Baronet has been conferred on Sir Henry Wheatley, late Keeper of the Privy Purse.

THE OPENING OF THE PORTS, for which so loud a call was made some time since, is beginning to be looked upon as at hand. I have just heard it positively stated, on what appears to me to be good authority, that, should the advance in the price of corn continue, the opening of the ports will be brought forward before the end of this month, as a ministerial measure.—*Correspondent of the Hants Independent*.

BRITISH GUIANA.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS—DANGER OF THE MISSION.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

DEAR SIR,—Believing that I shall not trespass on your columns, I again address you on matters relative to the affairs of this colony. I have so much to say, that I will not waste time by unnecessary introduction, but at once proceed *ad rem*.

THE REV. E. A. WALLBRIDGE'S TRIAL.

Of the course of this proceeding I informed you in my last; but would again remind your readers, that as we shall have no trial by Jury until 1847, Mr. W. through his counsel moved for a postponement of the trial until next year, on the ground of the absence of a principal witness, who is just now in England. It will scarcely meet with your ideas of English justice or honour when I state that the Hon. Wm. Arrindall, the Attorney-General, most indecently opposed this application, and even said to the Court, "The trial must and shall come on this session." Upon which the Court interfered, the Chief Justice saying, "That is for us to decide." Ultimately the motion was granted; and the trial is now postponed until next March. Meanwhile, as the matter is in suspense, it would be idle to speculate as to its issue. But as briefly and as veritably as I can, I will endeavour to serve an esteemed brother by pointing out to you the reasons of this state prosecution of a Christian missionary. First of all, this colony has been foremost in encouraging Coolie and Portuguese immigration; so that we have now about 20,000 idolaters and Roman Catholics scattered up and down amongst our partially enlightened and recently-freed people. This has been done at the expense of the labouring classes chiefly by means of enormous import duties on the necessities of life. This iniquity we have all of us, all along, opposed; but Mr. Wallbridge living in town, at the post of observation, has necessarily been more prominent in the opposition to immigration (a scheme of enormity that threatens to throw back the country a hundred years in morality), and has moved the press to uplift its voice against the wickedness of the labourers being taxed to import immigrants for the planters' benefit, and thus being compelled to pay for the reduction of their own wages.

Again: the Government papers here have reiterated, and are still doing so, the foulest charges against the character of the London Missionary's agents. The state-paid clergy of course are the tools of Government, and are of necessity silent upon the open immoralities of the Governor and the colonial laws. At the opening of the Wesleyan chapel in George Town the other day, the Governor, without any appeal to the Legislature, sent the Wesleyan missionary a present of two hundred and fifty dollars out of the *public chest*, for which he received "complimentary letters" from all the body here! If it be a sin in the Free Church to receive the money of American slaveholders, I do affirm it to be a crying sin for Christian missionaries to bandy "complimentary letters" to a governor whose private character is well known to be such as to be indescribable in a letter likely to be read by Englishwomen! His own paper, this very week, in apologizing for him, said, "Whatever may be the Governor's faults, he has never yet introduced his illegitimate children at the table of his insulted wife and the mother of his own children!" So said the *Guiana Times* this very week.

Having thus silenced the clergy, and having bought the Wesleyans (oh! it is a disgrace to them: it has brought upon them the scorn of every honest man in the colony), there remained only ourselves to be silenced. And who so proper to be selected as the minister of Smith Chapel, George Town, the Rev. E. A. Wallbridge? Accordingly he was selected, prosecuted, and, his trial being postponed, he remains under recognizances to appear and take trial next March!

Such, my dear sir, is one part of the character of Demerara in 1846; and such is the government of this unhappy colony, that no sane and honest man would ever think of setting his foot upon our shores if he knew our real condition: every missionary must be bought and be a recreant, or be honest and be ruined.

THE PRESS.

We have one paper here that speaks out fearlessly upon all the matters to which I have alluded,—I mean *Emery's Journal*. I am by no means going to indorse all the sentiments of that paper: many things in it I consider highly objectionable: but beyond all doubt, to its able editor, now in England, a large debt of gratitude is due for his honest exposure of colonial vices and colonial legislation. The Inspector-general of Police, a high officer in this colony, married his own niece the other day. Mr. Emery remarked boldly upon the impropriety of the Governor inviting such an officer, with his wife and niece, to his table, inasmuch as, being an incestuous intercourse, it was a violation of the laws of England. Shortly after, Mr. Emery was walking in the streets of George Town, in the middle of the day, when the brother-in-law and nephew at the same time of the Inspector-general, struck him behind, knocked him on the ground, and then, kneeling upon his back, seized him by the hair of his head, and repeatedly beat his face upon the stones until he was left insensible. Such is the British Texas—this English Kentucky. The Government papers applauded this feat upon, as they said, "the carcass of a being cursed with decrepitude;" and Mr. Emery being obliged, through ill health, to leave the colony, the high-minded gentleman who thus savagely assaulted a little and sickly man, has been permitted to go scot free, and parades himself in town, as the hero of Demerara. Immediately

after this, fifteen indictments were served upon Mr. Emery (he, happily, was off the colony), for alleged libels upon the Colonial Government; the Government party, not having the wisdom to keep their own counsel, boasted openly that the editor would be sent to the penal settlement to break stones, according to the old Dutch law for libel.

Both this case and Mr. Wallbridge's are, for the present, postponed; but both must come on next year, and what the result will be I do not venture to predict; inasmuch as a despatch from Earl Grey, to which I will presently allude, has rendered the Government party frantic with joy.

Mark, however, the simultaneous attempt to silence the pulpit and the press!—the determination to intimidate, if they could not punish us; and in all this our right well-beloved Sovereign's name is used—the Queen against Wallbridge! It is sickening: "a plague on both your Houses!"

Nor was this all. At the same time an official Government prosecution was instituted against Mr. James Allers, the publisher of *Emery's Journal*, for printing an alleged libel against the Government of British Guiana. But they were in such a hurry about this matter, that the case broke down: the indictment having, in their insatiation, been written, in one part, "baseness" for "business," and "utter" for "either."

At the same time, too, for it was to be a desperate adventure, that at one fell swoop we might all be silenced, an official letter was sent to our esteemed brother, Mr. Ketley, demanding, on the part of the Government, the author of a letter that appeared in the *Congregational Record*. Of course, this was declined, and the Attorney-general forbore to prosecute this matter any further.

My letter is, however, long enough, and even if it were not, the packet is on the point of sailing, and I must close, promising, by the next, to address you on the despatch alluded to, and on other matters connected with British Guiana. In the meantime pity and help us! Yes! help us; for soon, unless great changes are effected, with Tahiti and with Madagascar, the West Indian Missions will be among the things that were! What will the end be?

Yours very faithfully,

Demerara, Dec. 5th, 1846.

A MISSIONARY.

THE IRISH WASTE LAND SCHEME.

(From the *Spectator*.)

A modicum of the great scheme imputed to the Government receives, this week, some further corroboration and explanation from the evening Ministerial paper. According to the *Globe*, the view is this:—It is expected that the utmost activity of the landlords will not suffice to "take up" all the unemployed labour of Ireland, and it is proposed to employ the surplus in the reclamation of waste lands. Of the lands so reclaimed, Government, "it is said," will endeavour to dispose in the most advantageous manner, "by putting them into the hands of small farmers, considerably above the class of mere cottiers." "The Government is understood to intend that the money sunk in reclaiming the land, fencing it, and erecting farm-buildings, shall be got back, as far as possible, by putting up the reclaimed land to auction in lots suited for small farms." The *Morning Chronicle* has been advocating a plan to settle labourers on allotments of waste lands, by free grant (as we understand the project), in order to establish "a peasant proprietary." Referring to this notion, the *Globe* continues:—"And it is anticipated that small capitalists will be found to take these at a fair price, and with a fair prospect of realizing, to some extent, the desire of our contemporary, which we entirely share, to see a class of small, but independent, proprietors raised up in Ireland between the great landlords and the peasantry." Such a class, however, would be something very different from a "peasant proprietary"—more like a yeoman proprietary; and, as it would take part in establishing itself, by purchase, it would not be open to the objections to which the gratuitous and factitious creation of a peasant proprietary, by freehold allotments, would be open. On the contrary, according to the general outline, such a scheme might furnish a very practical mode of bringing the waste lands into use. The great points would be to secure that the bidding at auction should be *bona fide*, and the purchasers men of real substance, however moderate; and that the farms should be of sufficient size to secure that the condition of the occupant should be really above that of the cottier. If it be so, he will need additional labour—he will employ labourers at wages; a useful absorption of the surplus labour, and a no less useful example.

THE PROTECTIONISTS are understood to have devised a policy; and it is to be gathered from their organs, the *Quarterly Review* and some London papers. They are to take up the cause of the Irish landlords, and at the same time to assume a position of "paternal government" towards Ireland generally, blending the strong hand with the open hand. They are, as we collect, to insist upon English subsidies for "reproductive works" in Ireland, the money to be expended in the improvement of private estates, with some extensive plans "to feed Ireland;" next, "to render life and property secure," by Coercion and Arms Bills; and then to adopt "adequate measures for putting an end to the disgraceful and dangerous farce of associations for repeal of the union." This would be a policy made up from the leavings of other men's policies: it could have no practical results; though it is not an ill-contrived advertisement for such support from grasping landlordism and frightened Orangism as might obstruct more practical schemes, especially within the House of Lords. But it presents no serious cause for apprehension to any Ministry with a real policy, bold and well-considered.—*Spectator*.

HER MAJESTY'S NEW YEAR'S GIFT TO THE POOR.—A correspondent informs us, that the statement made in our last number, on the authority of an inhabitant of Windsor, that the royal gifts were confined to attendants at church, was incorrect. He says, "I beg to inform you, that to my certain knowledge, so far was this from being the case, that the churchwardens themselves made it their study to select deserving objects without any reference to religious or political creed."—*Patriot*.

IRELAND.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, writing on Saturday from Dublin, says:—"From some of the midland counties the accounts received to-day give as deplorable a picture of utter destitution as any that have been received from the south or west. In the colliery district of the Queen's County, as you will observe by one of the subjoined extracts, eight deaths from starvation are reported; and it is stated by a medical man that eighty persons have died within the last month of diseases produced by want of food! Similar appalling accounts were received from other midland counties, and complaints are made of the refusal of non-resident landlords to subscribe. From some of the northern counties the reports of destitution are accumulating, and there have been meetings of the gentry to obtain an increase of the constabulary force, owing to the great increase of crime, chiefly the plunder of provisions, in the heretofore peaceable province of Ulster. There is now an almost universal demand for some measure to tax the absentees, either by a modified poor-law or otherwise. The reports received this day from the county of Cork far surpass all previous accounts of the frightful effects of the famine prevailing in several districts. Even in the city of Dublin, food riots have broken out, and the streets of the metropolis have been perambulated by mobs attacking bakers' carts and bread-shops! The mounted police are all on duty, patrolling the streets in the outlets, as it is feared that the numbers of the rioters will be augmented by reinforcements of the unemployed labourers from the more remote parts of the county."

FAMINE IN CORK.—Melancholy, indeed, are the latest accounts from all parts of this extensive county. From Bantry, Skibbereen, Crookhaven, Castletown, and Tracton, in Cork, and Dingle, in Kerry, the reports present the same gloomy features. The intelligence from these scenes of misery are summed up by the *Cork Examiner* as follows:—

BANTRY.—We publish a report of—how many inquests held in one day, think you?—six inquests held in the town of Bantry! The verdict in each of those cases was "death by starvation." But this is far from being all; for in the course of the evidence twice that number of deaths are mentioned as having occurred in the families of those very victims on whom the inquests are held. And before the court rises, another death is announced; and "several other cases are held over." It is stated that numerous deaths have happened, and are happening daily, from the same dread cause, "uninquired into and unknown." A wretched man struggles into a cabin, and wildly asks for "a night's lodging for the love of God!" It is freely given—for the poor are merciful, and full of charity. Before the morning comes that guest is dead! There, on the poor-house car, lies stretched another victim, and at his side—in the open street—stands a priest. Why that spectacle in the face of day? The wretched man is gasping out his last breath; the priest is administering to him the last rites of the church. The workhouse gate is not closed upon that rude couch before its tenant is numbered with the dead. What is that black substance so curiously gazed at by the jury? It is a piece of undigested seaweed taken from the otherwise empty stomach of one of the last victims of starvation! A poor man endures, for two days—forty-eight long hours—the pangs of hunger; he crawls out to look for food; and when the anxious wife next hears of him, it is that he lies dead on the mountain.

SKIBBEREEN.—In the parish of Kilmoe, fourteen died on Sunday. Three of these are buried in coffins: eleven are buried without other covering than the rags they wore when alive. And one gentleman, a good and charitable man, speaking of this case, says:—"The distress is so appalling that we must throw away all feelings of delicacy;" and another says, "I would rather give a shilling to a starving man than four-and-sixpence for a coffin." One hundred and forty died in the Skibbereen workhouse in one month; eight have died in one day; and Mr. McCarthy states that "they came into the house merely and solely for the purpose of getting a coffin." The Rev. Mr. Clancy visits a farm, and there, in one house, "he administered the last rites of religion to six persons." On a subsequent occasion he "prepared for death a father and a daughter lying in the same bed." The Rev. Mr. Caulfield sees "thirteen members of one family lying down in fever." The Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick retires at three in the morning, and rises after a couple of hours' heavy sleep. It is the same with his coadjutors. Dr. Donovan solemnly assures a public meeting that the people are "dropping in dozens about them." Mr. Marmion says that work on the public road is even more destructive than fever; for the unfed wretches have not energy enough to keep their blood in circulation, and they drop down from the united effects of cold and hunger—never to rise again. Although it may seem to some out of place, still here shall we mention a fact that has this moment come to our knowledge. Lord Middleton's agent, Mr. Foley, assembled his lordship's tenants a day or two ago, and allowed them, on behalf of his lordship, from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent. in their rents—the poorer tenants paying but one-fourth of the whole rent; and so on up to the comfortable farmers, who have large holdings, and who have been allowed one-fourth for their losses.

DINGLE.—The Rev. Mr. Gayer, of Dingle, in a letter, says, the people there are dying by inches; that he wonders they are so patient as to lie down and die without breaking open the Government stores, and that two-thirds of the population would perish if food be not cheapened there! The name of the reverend writer is familiar to our readers in connexion with a recent press prosecution. His "wonder" at the patience of the stricken wretches speaks volumes for their condition.

CROOKHAVEN.—A correspondent, writing to us from this locality, says:—"There have been fifteen deaths from starvation in this locality these last seven days, all leaving widows and children."

TRACTON.—The affecting letter of the Rev. Mr. Corkran informs us that sixteen deaths from starvation have occurred in ten days. This within a dozen miles of the southern capital of Ireland. Stretched on a bed of straw lies a dying husband and father; and grouped around that couch are a wretched wife and children, who devour wild weeds themselves that they might leave the only remaining morsel of food to the dying man!

THE LANDLORDS' MEETING.

The assembly of landowners in Dublin is now fixed. At a meeting of the Reproductive Employment Committee, held on Wednesday, it was resolved "to convene a meeting of the Peers, Members of Parliament,

and landed proprietors of Ireland, to be holden at the Rotunda, on Thursday, the 14th inst., at twelve o'clock; such meeting to be confined exclusively to the consideration of the present social condition of this country, and all extraneous topics and party politics to be strictly excluded." The public press, also, to be excluded. A string of resolutions to be then adopted has been put in circulation. They involve a series of demands to the following effect:—Government to provide food for the people, to any amount, and at the sacrifice of any quantity of money; the navigation-laws and the duties on corn to be suspended, and ships of war to be used for the conveyance of provisions; the use of sugar and molasses to be permitted in distilleries; relief committees to be allowed to sell food under first cost, and seed depots to be established; the land not to be exclusively charged with the money wasted on unproductive works; the present destitution, being an imperial calamity, to be borne by the empire at large, and not by Ireland alone; the Labour-rate act to be amended, so that each proprietor may take upon himself his proportion of the baronial assessment expended on his own property in reproductive works; the attention of Government to be directed to the neglect of tillage; loans to be granted to railway companies; and provision to be made for aiding persons to emigrate. It is likely that the meeting will be largely attended. Several of the counties have called upon their representatives to attend, and deputations of landed proprietors have, also, been selected.

The Reproductive Employment Committee, at a meeting on Friday, when a considerable number of peers, M.P.'s, and landowners, from various counties, were present, decided upon some matters of great importance, to be submitted by way of suggestion for the adoption of the meeting to be held in the Rotunda on Thursday next. They are thus given by the *Chronicle's* correspondent:—

"First, according to my information, the committee have decided on recommending that the system of summary distraint for non-payment of rent, which has been so frequent a cause of collision between the police and the peasantry, should be abolished, and the Scotch system of remedy for the landlord substituted.

"Secondly, the committee suggest that a legal right should be given to the tenant for compensation for outlay in valuable and permanent improvements in his farm, to be regulated on equitable principles, as regards the interests of proprietor and occupier.

"The committee have determined not to recommend any measure upon which there is a difference of opinion amongst themselves. They have, in consequence, made no suggestion upon a subject which has occupied much of their attention, and which the *Morning Chronicle* has so strenuously advocated—I mean the reclamation and colonization of the waste lands of Ireland by the state. A preponderating majority of the committee have, I understand, expressed opinions highly favourable to such a measure; but a few extensive proprietors deprecated, in the most emphatic manner, any interference by the State in the way of assuming possession of the waste lands; and on account of those objections the question has been left in abeyance.

"Another subject of considerable importance that has engaged the attention of the committee is the generally miserable condition of the inhabitants of the agricultural population. Upon this point the members of the committee, so far as they have expressed their opinions, are decidedly favourable to a suggestion, that in future no cabins shall be erected which are not of a comfortable description, and that the hovel system should be entirely abolished. However, this subject is to be further considered at the adjourned meeting of the committee to-morrow.

"The subject of modifications in the Irish Poor-law was also broached at the committee; but, under existing circumstances, it was deemed advisable to offer no suggestion on that question.

"Respecting absentee landlords, it was, I understand, unanimously recommended that they should be dealt with in the most decided manner for the benefit of the country."

The Marquis of Sligo, Mr. Moore, of Moore-hall, and others, are leading a movement to form an "Irish party," irrespective of ordinary political differences.

ROCHESTER.—(From a Correspondent.)—On the 5th of last month, Sergeant Macmann, of the 21st foot, led four more boys from the Rochester Union-house, to the barracks at Chatham, in order to their being enlisted in that regiment. The relatives of three of the boys heard of the proceeding, and earnestly remonstrated (one personally—the others by written protests). Nevertheless, on the 10th, three of them were found again on their way to the barracks; one boy having been, in the meantime, taken out by his relatives. The three were conducted by an elderly official from the workhouse, who said they were on their way to the barracks again. Our correspondent declared he would go with them. On the way, he took pains to acquaint the boys with the prospect that awaited them, and, by the time they reached the sergeant's room, they were fully prepared to say, and did say, they would not be soldiers. They were at once restored to the workhouse, and subsequently to their nearest relatives. The Guardians say that they do not wish the boys to go without the consent of their relations. But these are the facts. Comment is needless. It is a cruel practice.

MEXICAN LETTERS OF MARQUE.—On Wednesday large placards were posted near Tower-hill and the vicinity of the London-docks, inviting shipowners, &c., to take letters of marque against the United States, under the decrees of the Mexican Government. [Persons feeling disposed to comply with this invitation had better read the message of President Polk, in which he declares that certain privateers will be treated as pirates.]

"PUBLIC OPINION" NO FLATTERER.—The *Manchester Examiner* says that "public opinion in the city points to Mr. Samuel Jones Lloyd as the undoubted original from whom Dickens has portrayed the cold, precise, and formal head of the great house of Dombey." We hope Mr. S. J. Lloyd duly appreciates the compliment.

NEGLECT OF PRECAUTION ON RAILROADS.

(From the Examiner.)

We have repeatedly directed attention to the want of communication between the guards and engine-drivers of railway trains; and we have instanced, in example of the danger, an accident not long ago, which might have been attended with terrible consequences. The wheel of a carriage broke; but, the driver not perceiving it, the train proceeded, the carriage striking violently against the ground, and breaking up like a ship ashore, but incomparably more quickly. The passengers would have been killed, and the mischief would have extended to the next carriages, which must have been broken down too, but it luckily happened that the break was put on for stoppage at a station.

A correspondent of the *Times* describes a repetition of this accident and danger on the Brighton road:—

"We left the Brighton terminus at a quarter before nine, and proceeded at our usual speed until we passed through the Merstham tunnel, when, between Godstone and Stot's-nest, the axle of the first carriage broke, the wheel turned into the road, and down went the carriage, a guard being on it; although hoisted up in the air he was able to retain his hold, and made every exertion in his power, with his voice and signals, to attract the attention of the engine-driver. The buffers of this carriage forced their way into the next, which passed over the wheel, without serious damage. Not so the third carriage; the wheel of this was also broken, and, like the first, was dragged along, part on the rail, part on the road. Out of this carriage a gentleman jumped, and fell on the embankment without injury. The next carriage having a break, the guard was doing his best to stop the train, when the broken wheel struck it, and rendered his exertions useless. The other carriages all passed over the broken wheel, without much apparent damage, except the last, which was so disabled as to be obliged to be taken off upon the train arriving at Croydon. During all this time the train was dragged, some say a mile, the two carriages bumping up and down on the rails, and ploughing up the ground upon an embankment of from twenty to twenty-five feet high; the passengers expecting every moment to go down (as the wheel had done, after the last carriage passed over it)."

As Count D'Orsay has suggested, there ought always to be a guard at the end of the train on the watch to give notice of any accident to the carriages between him and the driver; and by a very easy mechanical contrivance, he could communicate with the driver, so as to direct him to stop. If directors of companies persist in neglecting this necessary precaution, and any fatal accident should happen from the want of it, they should be held guilty of the culpable carelessness which is criminal.

As we are on the subject of railway deficiency, we must notice a sensible suggestion of our able contemporary, the *Liverpool Journal*. Every one knows what railway travelling is in severe weather. The velocity drives the cold air through every crack and cranny in the carriages; and on some lines, the Brighton especially, there are besides always holes in the bottom to admit wind copiously in addition to the air which no joining can shut out. The passengers sit with their legs up to their knees in a frigid air-bath. The *Liverpool Journal* suggests that the carriages should be warmed, and shows that it might easily be done by pipes from the engine. Of the feasibility we have not a doubt; and as to the expense, we are not less confident that it would be repaid by the increased number of travellers; for many persons in weak or bad health are deterred from making journeys in the winter by the excessive cold of railway trains.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

SIRHOWY.—On the 30th and 31st of December, 1846, Mr. Noah Stephens, Brecon College, was set apart to the pastorate of the Independent church at Sirhowy, Monmouthshire. At two o'clock, the first day, Mr. Davies, Rhumny, introduced, and Messrs. Roberts, Cwmavon, Llewellyn Rowland Powell, Hanover, and W. Williams, Herwain, preached. At six, Mr. Roberts, Llanwehlyn, introduced, and Messrs. T. Griffith, Blaenavon, Benjamin Owen, Merthyr, and J. Stephens, Brychoed, preached. At seven the following morning, a prayer-meeting was held. At half-past nine, Mr. W. Williams, Tredegar, read and prayed; Mr. J. Stephens, Brychoed, delivered the introductory discourse; Mr. J. Jeffries, Penycæ, asked the usual questions; Mr. Ridge, Kendle, offered the ordination-prayer; Mr. E. Davies, M.A., Brecon College, delivered the charge to the minister; and Mr. Powell, Cardiff, to the people. At two, Mr. Shem Phillips, Brecon College, introduced, and Messrs. Edwards, Aberdare, J. D. Williams, Hometown College (in English), and J. Rees, Llanelly, preached. At six, Messrs. Jones, Llangatog, Roberts, Llanuchlyn, and D. Stephens, Llanvair, preached.

BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. Mortlock Daniell, of Ramsgate, has received and accepted a unanimous call to the pastoral care of the church and congregation assembling in Mount Zion chapel, Birmingham, lately under the care of Mr. George Dawson.

TOLLESBURY, ESSEX.—Mr. T. Carter has resigned his connexion with the church at Churchover, Warwickshire, and accepted an invitation from the church at Tollesbury, Essex, to become their pastor, and entered upon his labours there on Lord's-day, January 3.

LONG SUTTON.—Mr. H. L. Tuck, formerly a student at Stepney College, and for some time past assistant to Mr. D. White, Baptist minister, Cirencester, has accepted a cordial invitation to the pastoral office over the Baptist church at Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, where he commenced his pastoral labours on the first Sabbath of the present year.

WELLINGBOROUGH.—Mr. J. F. Poulter was ordained to the pastorate of the ancient Congregational church at Cheese-lane, on Thursday, Dec. 17.

HOWDEN, YORKSHIRE.—Mr. Henry Roebuck, lately one of the senior students in the Independent College, Rotherham, has received, and accepted, from the church assembling in the Independent Chapel, Howden, a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate amongst them, vacant by the removal of Mr. James Bruce to Bamford, near Rochdale. Mr. Roebuck proposes to enter upon his ministerial duties at Howden on Lord's-day, the 17th inst.

HULL.—Mr. W. J. Stuart, of Keighley, Yorkshire, has accepted the invitation of the Baptist church meeting in George-street, Hull, to become their pastor, and will enter on his duties on Sabbath, the 24th inst.

SALEM CHAPEL, BRIDPORT.—A most interesting and animated meeting of the friends connected with this place of worship, was convened at the Town-hall, on Wednesday evening last. Upwards of three hundred sat down to tea on the occasion. In the evening a public service was held, Mr. T. Wallace, the minister of the chapel, presided. Addresses were delivered by the chairman on the prosperity of our churches, and several esteemed ministers. The meeting was one of the most cheerful and pleasing character; persons of all denominations were present, the hall being filled in every part, and the finest spirit was discovered. The friends at Salem Chapel are now enlarging their place of worship, and the members for Bridport have each generously contributed ten pounds towards the accomplishment of this object.

HACKNEY.—On Thursday evening, at Mare-street Chapel, Hackney, a public service was held, in recognition of Mr. Daniel Katterns as co-pastor with Dr. Cox. Mr. Charles Stovel addressed Mr. Katterns with much earnestness and affection; and Dr. Burder, in the absence of Mr. J. H. Hinton, A.M., occasioned by indisposition, kindly undertook to address the church and congregation. Mr. Algernon Wells and Dr. Carlile offered prayer, and Dr. Cox presided. Several other ministers were present; and it was stated that illness alone prevented the attendance of Dr. Pye Smith and Dr. Collison.

GLEANINGS.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

(From Punch.)

1846 speaks:—

I faint upon December's lap of snow,
I watch my lees of life drop one by one;
Young Forty-seven is on the watch below,
To fill my shoes, almost ere breath is gone.

But listen, greedy heir, though faint and old,
My heart is big with thought, not work'd in vain;
This hand, now palsied, forced Protection's hold,
And loosed the giant Commerce from his chain.

And all this night, the last night of my life,
Ere I go hence to join the ghosts of Time,
I have had glorious visions.—War and Strife
Lay dead, and by them Hunger, Hate, and Crime.

And Peace and Plenty, Knowledge, Hope, and Love,
Shone round my bed like angels, and bow'd down
To dim my eyes; and then there came a dove,
That placed on my fore hair an olive crown.

Who will crown thee, young upstart? What remains
Of glory such as mine beneath the stars?
The year, that shook from industry her chains,
The years that spoke the doom of human wars!

1847 answers:—

Scowl not in death, old sire, nor think my hand
Would break one leaf from off thy crown:—in thee
I bow to a great year; but through the land
Achievement large enough is left for me.

Thy boon is incomplete; what thou hast given,
Material blessing to material man,—
Who waits what I must do, ere he have striven
Up to the compass of his human span.

Thou gavest wealth—I'll teach him how to use it;
Thou gavest peace—its arts I must bestow;
War, thanks to thee, is such, that they who choose it
Choose isolation, beggary, and woe.

But ignorance is left; and where that is,
Is war 'twixt light and darkness: be it mine
To chase that darkness back to the abyss,
To lift that light, wide as age, sex, or clime.

What schools must I not build! What prisons purge!
What self-contented foulness clear away!—
Oh, there is work for me—and in my dirge
Deeds may be told great as in thine to-day!

The metropolis is inundated with spurious cocoa, which is sold as the genuine preparation, though it is composed of sago flour, potato flour, and molasses, with hardly a third part of cocoa. This mixture is coloured with Venetian red and brown ochre.

OVENS FOR THE POOR.—It is said that a company is about to be formed for the erection of public ovens on the same principle as the baths and washhouses.

As a proof of the severity of the late frost, the *Lancaster Guardian* states that a large icicle was noticed hanging from the steam-gauge attached to a boiler in a silk mill, though the pipe was filled with steam at the time, and was not more than eighteen inches from the mouth of the furnace.

According to the correspondent of the *Edinburgh Register*, the regular matrimonial offices in Paris now drive a roaring trade, advertising that they have a stock of ladies of all conditions, and all sorts of fortunes, constantly on hand.

Amongst the strange facts of the war, it may be mentioned that a company of Mexican Lancers at Monterey was commanded by a female named Dos Amades, who in one of her charges, on the 21st of October, caused considerable loss to an American regiment.

The other day, a handsome new temperance-hall was opened at Cirencester, at the expense of C. Bowley, Esq. The flooring is mainly composed of the staves of demolished beer barrels!—part of the property of a defunct brewery.

The Hon. and Rev. G. Spencer, brother of Earl Spencer, has joined the Order of the Passionists, one of the severest in the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Spencer will be employed as a missionary in England.

AN ASTRONOMICAL PUN.—When Sir William Hamilton announced to the Royal Irish Academy his discovery of the central sun—the star round which our orb of day and his planetary attendants revolve—a waggish member exclaimed, "What! our sun's sun! why that must be a grand sun!"

A Mr. Banvard has been exhibiting in Boston a panorama of the Mississippi, which covers three miles of canvass, and occupies six hours in unrolling before the eye of the spectator.

The late Thomas Massé Alsager, Esq. was a shareholder in the *Times*, as well as the writer of its city articles, until a short period before his death. His personal estate, valued at £25,000, is to be divided equally amongst his daughters, and his share in the *Times* is left to his son, who is under age.

A RARE LUNAR OCCURRENCE.—In the present year there will be thirteen full moons—two in January, not one in February, two in March, and one in each succeeding

month. A phenomenon of this kind will not occur again for many years.

"THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER."—A new illustrated weekly paper has just been issued under this title. It treats of and represents the London and Paris fashions, domestic economy, needlework, gardening, &c.; and also contains the news of the week, and original and selected literature.

HOW TO REGAIN YOUR SHAPE.—Corpulent persons desiring to regain their shape should apply to some newspaper establishment for the office of collector. They will run their fat off long before their situation becomes a sine-cure.—*American paper.*

INSURANCE AGAINST THEFT.—Amongst the novelties in the shape of joint-stock companies to which the present age of speculation has given birth, is one for an insurance against theft. The company, for a premium of 20s., undertake to guarantee all loss from peculation to the amount of £50.

Great pleasure is expressed in the American papers at the news that permission has been received in Canada from Queen Victoria to build a bridge across the Niagara river, at some point below the Falls.

In the ruins of Halicarnassus, a coffin has been exhumed, containing two eggs, which might easily be confounded with "newly-laid" ones, though 2,000 years may have elapsed since their interment.

LORD PALMERSTON has instructed the British consuls in Egypt not to administer to the estate of any deceased British subject whose affairs are in any way mixed up with slave transactions.

LORD BROUGHAM has paid a flying visit to Cambridge, where he volunteered, says the *Cambridge Advertiser*, to translate into French an exposition of Mr. Adams's claims to be regarded as the original discoverer of the planet Oceanus.

An American editor, in preparing Sterne's works for sale in the slave states, substitutes "oppression" for "slavery!" "Disguise thyself as thou wilt, still, oppression, still thou art a bitter daunt."

THE GREATEST STAND EVER MADE FOR CIVILIZATION.—The ink-stand.—*Man in the Moon.*

It is supposed that the expenses of the enlargement of the Euston-square station of the London and North Western, now in progress, will be £50,000.

THE POPE'S TOE.—The Pope has abolished the custom of kissing the cross on his slipper, commonly called "kissing the Pope's toe;" and, instead, extends his hand to be kissed.—*Globe.*

THE OATH IN PRUSSIA.—A letter from Berlin, of the 25th ult., states that, by royal ordinance, the long formula hitherto in use in courts of law, when an oath is taken, is to be replaced by the words "I swear before God to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." The witness is to hold up the thumb and the two first fingers perpendicularly, in sign of the Holy Trinity, the other fingers being bent down. During the taking of the oath, all persons in the court are to stand up.

A NOVEL WEAPON AGAINST WOLVES.—Two Lyons gentlemen, returning a few days back from Paris by the diligence, had alighted, near Arnay-le-Duc, to walk up a hill, when suddenly several wolves issued from a thicket by the road-side, and for some distance followed the travellers, who were without any means of defence. At last one of the gentlemen conceived the idea of smoking a cigar, the light of which had the effect of soon driving off their unpleasant attendants. The travellers reached the diligence without further molestation.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THOMAS CAMPBELL.—The following story of Campbell and the Queen relates, perhaps, the most graceful compliment and delicate return ever made by royalty:—"I was at her Majesty's coronation in Westminster Abbey," said Campbell; "and she conducted herself so well during the long and fatiguing ceremony that I shed tears many times. On returning home, I resolved, out of pure esteem and veneration, to send her a copy of all my works. Accordingly I had them bound up, and went personally with them to Sir Henry Wheatley, who, when he understood my errand, told me that her Majesty made it a rule to decline presents of this kind, as it placed her under obligations which were unpleasant to her. Say to her Majesty, Sir Henry, I replied, that there is not a single thing the Queen can touch with her sceptre, in any of her dominions, which I covet; and I therefore entreat you, in your office, to present them with my devotion as a subject. Sir Henry then promised to comply with my request; but the next day they were returned. I hesitated," continued Campbell, "to open the parcel; but, on doing so, I found, to my inexpressible joy, a note enclosed, desiring my autograph upon them. Having complied with the wish, I again transmitted the books to her Majesty, and, in the course of a day or two, received in return this elegant engraving, with her Majesty's autograph, as you see, below." He then directed particular attention to the royal signature, which was in her Majesty's usual bold and beautiful handwriting."—*Howitt's Homes and Haunts of the British Poets.*

HINTS FOR PIANISTS.—Have your pianoforte tuned at least four times a-year, by an experienced tuner; if you allow it to go too long without tuning, it usually becomes flat, and troubles a tuner to get it to stay at concert pitch, especially in the country. Never place the instrument against an outside wall, or in a cold or damp room, particularly in a country house; there is no greater enemy to a pianoforte than damp. Close the instrument immediately after you practise; by leaving it open, dust fixes on the sound-board, and corrodes the movements, and if in a damp room the strings soon rust. Should the pianoforte stand near or opposite to a window, guard, if possible, against its being opened, especially on a wet or damp day; and when the sun is on the window, draw the blind down. Avoid putting metallic or other articles on or in the pianoforte; such things frequently cause unpleasant vibrations, and sometimes injure the instrument. The more equal the temperature of the room, and the less the soft pedal is used, the better the piano will stand in tune.—*Musical World.*

RISE OF THE THAMES.—A correspondent of the *Builder* writes:—"I have noticed, for nearly half a century, the gradual and regular rise of the waters of the river Thames. My attention was first drawn to it by finding that extreme high tides were not preceded, nor succeeded, by similar tides. These were recorded by the watermen of the Westminster Horseferry, by notches cut by them on a post there, ere the post was removed when the street was raised. I now observe, that professional men, in reporting on some localities, such as Westminster, say that the sewers there were originally too low. But it appears that the said sewers were high enough when they were first made, but are not so now, owing to the rise of the river."

THE SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA.—At the last meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society a letter was read from

Lieutenant Newbold, giving an account of his recent visit to the Seven Churches of Asia, showing the remarkable coincidence of the present condition of their sites with the prophetic predictions of the Apocalypse. Ephesus, although it gives a bishop to the Greek Church, all the rest being but suffragans, contains but one hut inhabited by a Christian family. Smyrna is well known as the most flourishing of all these ancient cities, with a population of 130,700 inhabitants, with three Latin, two Protestant, and five Greek churches, and eight Jewish synagogues, and several Christian schools, although those established by the Protestants have failed. In Pergamos also "Christianity" flourishes, there being two Greek and one Christian church, one of the former being pointed out as the church of the Apocalypse. Thyatira was for a long time unknown, until restored by the Turks at the latter end of the 16th century, though it now contains a Greek and Armenian church; and Sardis is more forlorn even than Ephesus, there being only two Greek Christian shopkeepers in the place. Philadelphia, which ranks next in importance to Smyrna, and is the residence of a Greek bishop, contains twenty-five churches, in twenty of which service is performed, whilst that of the Apocalypse is pointed out. The condition of Laodicea is very melancholy and forlorn, and the site was for a long time unknown, as it has long gone by a different name.

HOW TO MAKE A QUARTER LOAF OUT OF A DEAL BOARD!—To make wood-flour, according to Professor Autenrieth, the wood, after being stripped of the bark, is to be sawed transversely into disks of an inch in diameter. The saw-dust to be preserved, and the disks reduced in a pounding mill. The whole should now be boiled, or subjected for a length of time to the action of cold water, which will free it from anything harsh or bitter. It is afterwards to be dried and ground into a flour. The ground wood is next baked into small flat cakes, with water rendered slightly mucilaginous by the addition of some marshmallow roots, linseed or lime-tree bark; an ounce of mallow-root is sufficient for eighteen quarts of water. The cakes are baked until they are brown on the surface; they should be again broken, re-ground, and re-baked. The Professor found fifteen pounds of birch flour, with three pounds of sour wheaten leaven, and two pounds of wheaten flour mixed up with eight measures of new milk, yielded thirty-six pounds of very good bread. The learned Professor tried the nutritious properties of wood-flour, in the first instance, on a young dog; afterwards he fed two pigs on it; and from the success of the experiment he attacked it himself. His family, he says, ate it in the form of gruel or soup, dumplings, and pancakes, and found them palatable and quite wholesome. —*Abridged from the Quarterly Review.*

BIRTHS.

Dec. 25, at Blandford, the wife of Mr. BROWN, grocer, &c., of a daughter.
Jan. 2, at the residence of her father, the lady of T. F. FOWELL BUXTON, Esq., of twin sons. They survived only a few hours.
Jan. 3, the wife of Mr. W. FERGUSON, minister, of Bicester, Oxon, of a son.
Jan. 5, at Grove-hill, Camberwell, Mrs. THOMAS PIPER, of a daughter.
Jan. 5, at 42, Canonbury-square, Mrs. W. R. SPIGNER, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 3, by Mr. E. C. Lewis, in Lady Huntingdon's chapel, Rochdale, Mr. JEREMIAH SAVILLE to Miss ELIZABETH CROGG.
Jan. 5, at the Registrar's office, Camberwell, Mr. J. PARRIS, of Southampton, to Miss FRANCES ELIZABETH VINES, second daughter of Mr. D. B. Vines, of Camberwell.
Jan. 6, at Grantham, by Mr. J. Barlett, minister, Mr. JAMES BRERLEY, of Halifax, to Miss ELIZABETH MILLS, of Grantham.
Jan. 6, at Wandsworth chapel, by the pastor, Mr. J. E. Richards, Mr. JOHN AYLING to Miss MARY ANN DALTON.
Jan. 6, at the Baptist chapel, Salendine Nook, near Huddersfield, by Mr. T. Lomas, minister, Mr. H. W. HOLMES, pastor of the Baptist church, Pole Moor, to Mrs. ALICE GARSIDE, of Golear.
Jan. 7, at the Independent chapel, Chesham, by Mr. David Thomas, of Stockwell, minister, Mr. BENJAMIN KENT, Independent minister, of Norwood, Surrey, to REBECCA, only child of the late Mr. John HALL, of Chesham, Bucks.
Jan. 7, at the Independent Chapel, Yeovil, by Mr. E. James, minister, Mr. S. CROSS, from London, to Miss ANN FOOKS BARTER, of Yeovil.
Jan. 7, at Providence Chapel, Leeds, Kent, Mr. RICHARD PINGREE, minister of Zion Chapel, Maidstone, Kent, to Miss EMILY WILLIAMS, of St. Thomas's-square, Hackney.
Jan. 9, at the Baptist Chapel, Blakeney, Gloucestershire, by Mr. W. Copley, minister, Mr. WILLIAM CRITCHLEY, to MARY ANN MATTHEWS, both of East Dean, Dean Forest.
Jan. 9, at the Baptist Chapel, Elythorne, Kent, by Mr. J. Webb, minister, Mr. JEREMIAH CAULTON, to Mrs. ANN SLADEN, of Elythorne.

DEATHS.

Dec. 19, at his residence, Plumstead, Kent, after a short illness, in the 78th year of his age, Mr. JAMES JAMES, much respected, and many years deacon of Providence Chapel, Woolwich; and, at the same place, on the 26th, his daughter, Mrs. TUCKER, of Clapham, in the 5th year of her age.
Dec. 19, at Bocking, Essex, in his 27th year, JOHN, only son of the late Mr. John CHEAP, of Tyndale-place, Islington.
Jan. 1, after a very short illness, aged 33, Mr. RICHARD BOUGHTON, jun., of Husbourn, Crawley Kiln. He was deacon of the Baptist church at Ridgmount, Beds, and died in the possession of a good hope through grace.
Jan. 1, aged 78, Mrs. FISHER, relict of the late William Fisher, Esq., of Blandford, Dorset.
Jan. 1, at Wern, Cardiganshire, her residence, Mrs. JONES, mother of Mr. D. W. Jones, minister, Holywell, Flintshire.
Jan. 3, JUDITH, wife of S. B. CLAPHAM, Esq., of Keighley; who was, for about twenty-four years, a member of second Baptist church, Haworth, York.
Jan. 5, at Bicester, Oxon, SAMUEL ALFRED, infant son of Mr. W. FERGUSON, Congregational minister.
Jan. 4, at James-street, Golden-square, after many years' suffering, Mrs. COWPAR, in her 69th year.
Jan. 5, at Canterbury-villas, Brixton, of consumption, EMILY MICHELMORE, aged 17, eldest daughter of Mr. William HITCHCOCK, At Penang, Mrs. BAUSUM, sister of Mr. Tarn, of the Religious Tract Society. Her end was peace. She went to India as the wife of the late Mr. Samuel Dyer, missionary to the Chinese, in 1827. She was subsequently married to a Mr. Bausum, a German missionary.
Jan. 5, aged 90 years, Mrs. NORMAN, of Earham. The deceased lived in a cottage on the property of J. J. Gurney, Esq., whom she nursed in his infancy, and by whom she was supported in her old age.
Jan. 8, J. CRIPPS, Esq., late M.P. for Cirencester.
Died, in Spanish Town, on Thursday last, a black man, named JOHN CRAWFORD RICKETTS, at the extraordinary age of 142 years; and, what may be considered as very unusual, he was in good health till within about two weeks of his death. — *Jamaica Morning Journal.*
Jan. 9, at Banbury, JOHN SHOVELLER, LL.D., formerly of Finsbury-square, aged 57.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, January 8.

BANKRUPTS.

BARNARD, WILLIAM RICHARD, Midhurst, Sussex, upholsterer, Jan. 15, Feb. 19: solicitor, Mr. Galsworthy, Ely-place, Holborn.
BOHN, JAMES, St. James-street, bookseller, Jan. 22, Feb. 19: solicitors, Messrs. Dickson and Overbury, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
BOTTOMLEY, WILLIAM, Honley, Yorkshire, millwright, Jan. 22, Feb. 9: solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. Floyd, Huddersfield.
BOUQUIN, FRANCIS HENRY, Northampton-square, Clerkenwell,

watch manufacturer, Jan. 29, Feb. 19: solicitor, Mr. Spyer, Broad-street-buildings.

BRAND, WILLIAM FERRIES, Wigan, draper, Jan. 22, Feb. 12: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Langford, Friday-street, Cheapside, London; and Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.

CORRETT, JOHN, Mansfield, Jan. 22, Feb. 12: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London; and Mr. Bowley, Nottingham.

DAWN, ANDREW, Mansfield, draper, Jan. 22, Feb. 12: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London; and Mr. Bowley, Nottingham.

EDMONSTONE, CHARLES, Over Darwen, Lancashire, paper manufacturer, Jan. 20, Feb. 15: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Langford, Friday-street, Cheapside, London; and Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.

FISHER, HENRY, Great Tower-street, broker, Jan. 21, Feb. 18: solicitor, Mr. Taylor, Fenchurch-street.

FITNESS, JOHN, Addington, Kent, bricklayer, Jan. 15, Feb. 12: solicitors, Messrs. Bower and Son, Chancery-lane.

IVENS, EDMUND MASTERS, Long Itchington, salesman, Jan. 19, Feb. 23: solicitor, Mr. Ratcliff, Rugby.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM, Hampstead, builder, Jan. 13, Feb. 18: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers.

MORRIS, RICHARD, Gloucester, coach builder, Jan. 22, Feb. 23: solicitor, Mr. Wilkes, Gloucester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

GAUNT, JOHN, Glasgow and Leek, manufacturer, Jan. 12, Feb. 2.

DIVIDENDS.

Samuel Milton, Barking, sail maker, first div. of 4s. 3d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—Wm. Groves, Huntingdon, grocer, first div. of 2s. 6d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—Charles Oswald Robson, 16, Finsbury-street, builder, first div. of 1s.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—Seth Richard Evans, Coppice-row, Islington, beer-shopkeeper, first div. of 3s. 8d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—William Rouse, Neptune-street, Rotherhithe, bread and biscuit baker, first div. of 2s. 8d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—Joseph Thorley, Newman-street, cabinet manufacturer, first div. of 3s. 6d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—George Baxter, Church-street, Southwark, currier, first div. of 6d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—John Harlow, Leicester-square, tobacconist, first div. of 6s. 7d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—John Mohon and Richard Simons, Mincing-lane, wine merchants, final div. of 9-20ths of a penny; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—John Peters, Godstone, innkeeper, final div. of 4d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—William Greenwell, first div. of 2s. 2d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—William Stone, Wood-street, City, laceman, first div. of 1s. 6d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—Samuel Pritchett and Joseph Peckover Oridge, Charlbury, glove manufacturer, second div. of 4s.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—James and Thomas Whitelaw, Lichfield-street, Soho, builders, first div. of 3s.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—Harry Burton, second dividend of 8d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—William Dergueri Smith, first div. of 14s.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—Thomas Day, Crown-square, Southwark, clerk to the Commissioners of Land and Assessed Taxes for Southwark, second div. of 9d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—George Marshall, first div. of 5s.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—Edmund Burke Kilpin, Ryde, jeweller, first div. of 3s. 3d.; at 25, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—James Martin, Wood-street, Cheapside, fringe manufacturer, first div. of 2s. 3d.; at 25, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—Robert Hayward Bear, Great Yarmouth, wine merchant, first div. of 1s. 3d.; at 25, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—Robert Sheel, Wilstead-street, Somers-town, first dividend of 1s. 7d.; at 25, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—Anselm Colton Fowler, Louth, draper, first div. of 10s.; at 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—Edward Roberts, Liverpool, corn merchant, first div. of 6d.; at 19, South Castle-street, Liverpool, any Thursday—James Quinn, Liverpool, plumber, div. of 4d.; at 19, South Castle-street, Liverpool, any Thursday—Thomas Milne Whiteley, Liverpool, hatter, first div. of 2s. 10d.; at 19, South Castle-street, Liverpool, any Thursday—Henry Jones, Liverpool, provision dealer, div. of 4d.; at 19, South Castle-street, Liverpool, any Thursday—Thomas Henry French, Liverpool, chemist, div. of 3d.; at 19, South Castle-street, Liverpool, any Thursday—James Crosby, Knotty Ash, Lancashire, grocer, div. of 8d.; at 19, South Castle-street, Liverpool, Jan. 18, or any subsequent Thursday—Isaac Charles Roberts, Mold, Flintshire, grocer, first div. of 7d.; at 19, South Castle-street, Liverpool, Jan. 21, or any subsequent Thursday—William Wisheare Benn, Liverpool, merchant, first div. of 1s. 4d.; at 19, South Castle-street, Liverpool, Jan. 14, or any subsequent Thursday—Henry Ward Carr, Liverpool, stock-broker, div. of 8d.; at 19, South Castle-street, Liverpool, Jan. 14, or any subsequent Thursday—Henry Parry, Liverpool, merchant, third div. of 14d.; at 19, South Castle-street, Liverpool, Jan. 14, or any subsequent Thursday—Schultz and Carr, Liverpool, stock-brokers, first div. of 5d.; at 19, South Castle-street, Liverpool, Jan. 14, or any subsequent Thursday—C. Humberston and S. Frodham, Liverpool, merchants, second div. of 7d.; at 19, South Castle-street, Liverpool, any Thursday—John Grundy, jun., Ramsbottom, Lancashire, woolen manufacturer, first div. of 6s. 8d.; at 35, George-street, Manchester, Jan. 19, or any subsequent Tuesday—John Birch, King-street-upon-Hull, tailor, first div. of 2s. 3d.; at 196, High-street, Hull, any Wednesday—Thomas Robson, North Shields, publican, first and final div. of 1s. 8d.; at 111, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Peter Hanson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, third div. of 1s.; at 111, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—John Atwood Beaver, Manchester, cotton spinner, first div. of 2s.; at 7, Charlotte-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—William James Harris, High-street, Southwark, tailor, first div. of 2s. 8d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday.

Tuesday, Jan. 12th.

BANKRUPTS.

ELWORTHY, JOHN BARRINGTON, Bridgewater, draper, Jan. 21, March 6: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Langford, 59, Friday-street, Cheapside, London; and Mr. G. H. Pain, Bridgewater.
GEMMILL, JOHN, jun., Liverpool, ship broker, Jan. 26, Feb. 16: solicitors, Mr. Kearns, Red Lion-square, London; and Mr. Todd, Liverpool.
HOSKINS, JOSEPH THOMAS, Blackheath, boarding house-keeper, Jan. 26, Feb. 23: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers, Old Jewry.
PARSONS, JOHN, Medway-street, Horseferry-road, Westminster, and of 27, Horseferry-road, baker, Jan. 21, Feb. 20: solicitors, Messrs. Holmer and Son, Bridge-street, Southwark.
PICKARD, JOHN, jun., Exeter, hatter, Jan. 21, Feb. 16: solicitors, Messrs. Geare and Co., Exeter; and Messrs. Finch and Co., 57, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.
SAMSON, ROBERT WILLIAM, Essex-wharf, Strand, coal merchant, Jan. 21, Feb. 22: solicitor, Mr. R. Thackthwaite, 24, Essex-street, Strand.
WHITE, ANDREW, Bishop Wearmouth, coal owner, Jan. 19, Feb. 23: solicitors, Messrs. Crosby and Compton, 3, Church-court, Old Jewry, London; and Mr. John Theodore Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

DIVIDENDS.

William Hart, 83, Whitechapel High-street, hatter, first div. of 1s. 9d. at 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, Jan. 16, and following Saturday—Mark Barnes, Woodbridge, Suffolk, chemist, first div. of 4s. 14d. at 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, Jan. 16 and following Saturday—Charles Poile, Rye, merchant, first div. of 6s. 4d.; at 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, Jan. 16 and following Saturday—James Evans, Bristol and Weston-super-Mare, silk mercer, div. of 2s. 54d.; at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, any Wednesday—Henry Deverill, Stoke-upon-Trent and Congleton, corn factor, first div. of 3s. 4d.; at 13, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 percent Consols ..	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
4 percent Account ..	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
3 percent Reduced ..	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
New 4 percent ..	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Long Annuities ..	—	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Bank Stock ..	206	206	205 1/2	—	205 1/2	—
India Stock ..	253	—	—	—	—	254
Exchequer Bills ..	12pm	12pm	12pm	12pm	12pm	12pm
India Bonds ..	17	20	—	—	21	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian ..	98	Mexican ..	23 1/2
Brazilian ..	86	Peruvian ..	38
Buenos Ayres ..	43 1/2	Portuguese 5 per cents ..	81
Columbian ..	16	Ditto converted ..	37 1/2
Danish ..	86 1/2	Russian ..	112
Dutch 2 1/2 per cents ..	59	Spanish Active ..	26 1/2
Ditto 4 per cents ..	93	Ditto Passive ..	5 1/2
French 3 per cents ..	81	Ditto Deferred ..	17 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester ..	129	London & Croydon Trunk ..	91 1/2
Blackwall ..	83	London and Greenwich ..	9 1/2
Bristol and Exeter ..	76	Manchester and Leeds ..	111
Eastern Counties ..	23	Midland Counties ..	130
Eastern Union ..	—	Ditto New Shares ..	32 1/2
Edinburgh and Glasgow ..	77	Manchester and Birm'g ..	74
Great North of England ..	239	Midland and Derby ..	106
Great Western ..	134	Norfolk ..	129
Ditto Half ..	76	North British ..	36 1/2
Ditto Fifths ..	29 1/2	South Eastern and Dover ..	41
London & North-Western ..	196	South Western ..	64
Ditto Quarter Shares ..	22 1/2	York and Newcastle ..	84
London and Brighton ..	64	York and North Midland ..	94

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Jan. 11.

The supply of wheat at this morning's market is pretty good, but the condition varies. Factors commenced by asking very high prices, but the trade eventually settled down at an advance of about 2s. per qr. from this day se'night. Foreign wheat participates in the advance, but buyers act cautiously. Barley is in fair supply, and 4s. dearer. Beans and peas 2s. per qr. higher. Oats participate in the general advance, and may be quoted 2s. per qr. dearer, with a good demand. Indian corn is still inquired after at about late rates, but very little is offered for sale.

Wheat, Red ..	69 to 75	Malt, Ordinary ..	70 to 73
New ..	74 .. 77	Pale ..	75 .. 78
White ..	74 .. 81	Rye ..	48 .. 48
New ..	79 .. 81	Peas, Hog ..	50 .. 51
Flour, per sack (Town) ..	60 .. 65	Maple ..	50 .. 52
Barley ..	42 .. 46	Boilers ..	52 .. 56
Malt ..	57 .. 60	Beans, Ticks ..	44 .. 48

Beans, Pigeon ..	48 to 52	Wheat ..	4s. 0d.
Harrow ..	45 .. 46	Barley ..	3 0
Oats, Feed ..	29 .. 34	Oats ..	1 6
Fine ..	34 .. 36	Rye ..	2 0
Poland ..	—	Beans ..	2 0
Potato ..	35 .. 37	Peas ..	2 0

Wheat ..	60s. 0d.	Wheat ..	60s. 9d.
Barley ..	42 11	Barley ..	43 2
Oats ..	26 4	Oats ..	26 6
Rye ..	43 1	Rye ..	43 10
Beans ..	45 5	Beans ..	45 4
Peas ..	48 6	Peas ..	48 8

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 11.

The weather being favourable to slaughtering, and the attendance of buyers numerous, the beef trade was steady, and in some instances a trifle more money was obtained for the best Scots, Devons, and Herefords. At the close of business a good clearance had been effected. The numbers of sheep were small, but of excellent quality. All breeds commanded a steady, though not to say brisk, demand, at fully, but nothing quotable beyond, last week's prices. With calves we were moderately supplied, while the veal trade was steady, and previous rates were well supported. There was more inquiry for pigs, but in prices we have no alterations to report.

Beef ..	3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.	Veal ..	4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.
Mutton ..	3 8 .. 5 0	Pork ..	3 8 .. 4 10

Beasts ..	567	Sheep ..	2,040	Calves ..	102	Pigs ..	250
Friday ..	2,552	..	18,030	..	62	..	270

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Jan. 11.

Inferior Beef 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.	Inf. Mutton 3s. 2d. to 3s. 10d.
Middling do 3 0 .. 3 2	Mid. ditto 3 8 .. 3 10
Prime large 3 2 .. 3 4	Prime ditto 4 0 .. 4 4
Prime small 3 6 .. 3 8	Veal 3 8 .. 4 8
Large Pork 3 6 .. 4 4	Small Pork 4 6 .. 4 10

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The low price of red cloverseed has at length caused attention to be directed to the article, and several parcels were taken during last week on speculation. This morning holders demanded slightly enhanced rates, which tended to check the demand. Hitherto supplies of English have come forward very sparingly. In white seed there was little passing. Quotations of other articles remained precisely as before.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—We had a dull and unsatisfactory demand for Irish Butter in the early part of last week; but towards the close sales to a fair extent were effected, at a reduction of from 1s. to 3s. per cwt., according to kind and quality. Prices current: Carlow, 90s. to 98s.; Carrick, 94s. to 97s.; Cork, 93s. to 94s.; Waterford, 80s. to 86s.; Limerick, 82s. to 90s. per cwt., and other kinds in proportion. Foreign was sparingly dealt in, and prices for all descriptions declined about 2s. per cwt. The finest quality was sold at 102s. per cwt. Bacon.—There was a slightly increased demand for singled sides landed, at from 59s. to 62s. per cwt. In bales and tierce middles there was little done; prices ruled at 56s. to 58s., as in size and quality. Hams sold slowly at 66s. to 67s. per cwt. Lard in good demand. Bladders at 72s. to 78s.; kegs, 64s. to 68s. per cwt. In cheese there has been an increased demand. Prices nominally without alteration. Large arrivals from America.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9 1/2d. to 10d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 9d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Jan. 11.—The inferior kinds of hops continue neglected; but for coloured pockets, and indeed fine qualities generally, the demand is good at full terms. It has not been necessary for some time past to alter quotations, nor have we now any change to notice in prices.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week were only 15 bales from Belgium. The market is quiet. Accounts from Bradford state that wools still maintain former rates, and without prospect of their being lower for some time to come. LEEDS, Jan. 8.—A fair extent of business has been done in foreign wools this week; and much more might have been expected had the weather been less unfavourable. Prices are tending upwards. In British wool prices are firm, but no change.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—After the stock was declared on the 31st ult., a large business was done in cotton, chiefly on speculation, at an advance of nearly 1d. per lb. During the last few days the demand has been moderate, and almost entirely from the trade; but to-day's business is more extensive, and the market closes firmly at an advance of 1d. per lb. on the quotations of the morning of the 31st ult. Egyptian is in fair demand, at fair prices. In Brazil, Pernam has attracted the attention of speculators, and is in fair demand at full prices, while Bahia and Maranhao are in fair demand at previous rates. Surat continues in good demand, but is more freely offered at former quotations. The sales of the last nine days amount to 58,030 bales, including 31,000 American, 400 Egyptian, 1,250 Pernam, 100 Maranhao, and 1,750 Surats on speculation, and 350 American and 200 Surats for export.

TALLOW, Monday, Jan. 11.—This market is very steady, and prices have further advanced 3s. per cwt. T.Y.C. on the spot, 51s. 6d.; town tallow, 52s. 3d. net cash.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 61lb. to 72lb., 3d. to 3 1/2d. per lb.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 3 1/2d. to 3 3/4d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3 3/4d. to 4d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 4d. to 5d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 5d. to 6d.; Calfskins, each, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Horse hides, 13s.; Lambs, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 10d.; Shearings, 1s. 6d. to 2s.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Jan. 9.—At per load of 36 straws. Meadow .. 45s. to 74s. Oat Straw .. 27s. .. 31s. Clover Hay .. 68s. to 95s. Wheat Straw .. 00s. .. 00s.

COAL EXCHANGE, Jan. 8.

Stewart's, 24s. 6d.; Hetton's, 25s. 0d.; Braddyll's Hetton's, 24s. 3d.; Lambton's, 24s. 9d.; West Hartley's, 21s. 0d. Ships arrived this week, 240.

GROCERIES, LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
TEA.—Public sales, consisting of 32,000 packages, commenced today. 18,000 packages passed the chair; of which, only 1,500 were sold, and those were chiefly damaged. Prices of sound were without alteration.

COFFEE.—100 casks Jamaica, in auction, went off well. Very fine middling, at 125s. 6d.; good middling, 97s. 6d. to 112s.; middling, 82s. to 90s.; low middling, 68s.; good and fine ordinary, 45s. to 50s. 6d.; Triage, 20s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt.

SUGAR.—150 hogsheads Barbadoes, in auction, sold at an advance of 6d. to 1s. per cwt.; low to fine yellow fetched 50s. to 57s. per cwt. The trade bought 300 hogsheads and tierces. The refined market was firm. Standard Lump selling at 65s. 6d. to 66s. 6d., and brown grocery at 64s. 6d. to 65s. per cwt. 10,000 bags Mauritius, in auction, sold at high prices. Very fine yellow went at 55s. 6d., fine 53s. to 54s. 6d., good 51s. 6d. to 52s. 6d., middling 49s. to 51s., low 48s. to 49s. 6d., ordinary to good grey 46s. 6d. to 51s., drainage damaged 49s. to 55s. 6d., washed 46s. to 51s., fine brown 46s. 6d. to 47s. 6d., good 45s., low middling 41s. 6d. to 43s., low dark 38s., washed 40s. to 43s., syrupy 41s. to 42s. 6d., and very low wet 33s. 6d. per cwt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASPLEY PELLATT and Co. (late Pellatt and Green) respectfully inform the public that, at their manufactory, Holland-street, Blackfriars, they retail GLASS, China, and Earthenware, Chandeliers, Lustres, and every variety of English and Foreign Ornamental Vases, Tazas, &c. Their showrooms are equal to any in London, and their stock of the most superior and approved description. Foreign orders and outfits executed with despatch. N.B. No establishment in the City. Western Branch, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST are entirely prevented, and gently and effectually removed in Youth, and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the IMPROVED ELASTIC CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily applied either above or beneath the dress, and worn without any uncomfortable constraint, or impediment to exercise. Sent, per post, by Mr. ALFRED BINYON, Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor, 40, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, London; or full particulars, with Prices and Mode of Measurement, on receipt of a postage-stamp.

FAMILIES THEIR OWN BREWERS.—The following is the Certificate of Andrew Ure, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., &c.:—"I hereby certify that I have examined the Malt Extract, as also the Pale Malt Extract with Hop for Brewing Beer, and the Brown Malt Extract for Brewing Porter, as recently made at the factory of the British Malt Extract Company, and I find them all to be exceedingly well prepared and perfectly adapted to the purpose of making the above two beverages of the best quality and in the simplest manner."—13, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, 8th Dec., 1846. These extracts enable private individuals to make fine Home-Brewed Ale and Porter, without employing any Brewing Utensils. It has only to be dissolved in hot water and fermented. Sold in jars for samples and other purposes, at 1s. to 1s. 6d.; and in bottles, for brewing Nine to Eighteen Gallons, and upwards, at 6s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. each, by the BRITISH NATIONAL MALT EXTRACT COMPANY, 7, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London; Petty Wood, and Co., 12, King William-street, City; Wix and Sons, 22, Leadenhall-street; Batty and Co., 15, Finsbury-pavement; Decastro and Peach, 65, Piccadilly; Hockin and Co., 38, Duke-street, Manchester-square; and Oilmen and Grocers generally.

Also, just published, Seventeenth Thousand, gratis, **NATIONAL BREWING; a Guide to the Use of CONCENTRATED MALT AND HOP EXTRACT, for BREWING AND WINE MAKING;** to which is added MEDICAL OPINIONS relative to the virtues of Malt and Hops. London: DICKS and Co., 7, Nicholas-lane, City.

SILVER SUPERSEDED, and those corrosive and injurious metals called Nickel and German Silver supplanted by the introduction of a new and perfectly matchless

ALBATA PLATE.

C. WATSON (late Alderman), 41 and 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton-Folgate, aided by a person of Science in the amalgamation of metals, has succeeded in bringing to public notice the most beautiful article ever yet offered; possessing all the richness of silver in appearance—with all its durability and hardness—with its perfect sweetness in use—undergoing as it does a chemical process, by which all that is mauseous in mixed metals is entirely extracted—resisting all acids—may be cleaned as silver—and is manufactured into every article for the table and sideboard.

ALBATA PLATE.

Albata Plate.	Good Fiddle.	Very Strong Fiddle.	Tareaded.	King's.
Table Spoons and Forks	16 6 doz	21 0 doz	30 0 per doz	35 0 per doz
Dessert Spoons and Forks	12 6 ..	16 6 ..	25 0 ..	28 0 ..
Tea Spoons	5 6 ..	8 0 ..	13 6 ..	16 6 ..
Salt Spoons	6 0 ..	12 0 gilt	18 0 ..	18 0 ..
Egg Spoons	7 0 ..	15 0 ..	13 6 gilt 24s	13 6 gilt 24s
Mustard Spoons	6 0 ..	12 0 ..	13 6 ..	13 6 ..
Gravy Spoons	3 6 ea	4 6 ea	7 6 each	7 6 each
Sauce Ladles	3 6 pair	4 6 pair	7 6 pair	7 6 pair
Soup Ladles	6 6 ..	8 0 ..	11 0 ..	12 0 ..
Sugar Sifters	3 6 ea	5 0 ea	5 6 each	5 6 each
Sugar Tongs	1 3 pair	1 9 pair	3 0 pair	3 0 pair
Fish Knives	5 6 ea	8 6 ea	12 6 each	10 6 each
Butter Knives	1 9 ..	2 0 ..	2 0 ..	2 0 ..

Skewers.....Fiddle, 4d. an inch; Kings and Threaded, 6d.

	Octagon Handles.	Threaded.	King's.
Table Knives, with Albata Plate Handles, and Warranted Steel Blades	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dessert ditto, to match.....	22 6 per doz	25 0 per doz	25 0 per doz
Carver and Fork	18 6 pr pair	19 6 pr pair	19 6 pr pair
	8 6	8 6	8 6

C. WATSON begs the public will understand that this metal is peculiarly his own, and that silver is not more different from gold than his metal is from all others. On its intrinsic merit alone he wishes it to be tested; and, from the daily increasing eulogiums he receives, he is convinced that nothing can prevent its becoming an article of universal wear.

Ivory Table Knives, 11s. per dozen; dessert, 9s.; Carvers, 3s. 6d. per pair.

37-inch handsome Balance-handle Table Knives, 18s. per dozen dessert, 14s.; Carvers, 6s. 6d. per pair.

4-inch Balance-handle Table Knives, largest and best made, 20s. per dozen; dessert, 16s.; Carvers, 7s. 6d. per pair.

Ditto, with Watson's Albata Plate handles, equal to silver, 20s. 6d. per dozen; dessert, 18s.; Carvers, 8s. 6d. per pair.

Forks half the price of the above.

FRUIT DESSERT KNIVES, with FRENCH FORKS, of C. WATSON'S NEW ALBATA PLATE (which is so rapidly superseding silver), in sets of twenty-four pieces, with Ivory handles, 45s.; carved Ivory handles, 50s.; Albert pattern handles, 50s.; if in mahogany cases, 16s. extra. The Establishments of C. Watson have ranked pre-eminent for fifty years for their superior Table Cutlery, the whole of which is marked with his name and address, and subject to exchange if not approved of.

THREE PAPER MACIE TEA-TRAYS, 35s.; a set of three Gothic-shape ditto (including the largest size) for 35s.; three Gothic-shape japanned ditto, 25s.; three Sandwich-shape ditto, 15s.; and every article in Furnishing Hardware unusually low. Quality is here the primary consideration; hence their uninterrupted success for fifty years, and their present celebrity, as the best and most extensive Furnishing Warehouses in London.

C. WATSON'S handsomely Illustrated Catalogue and Price Current is published, and families who regard economy and elegance should possess themselves of this useful book, which may be had gratis and Post Free from the above Address.

DR. CUMMING'S LECTURE before the Young Men's Christian Association. "On the History and Influence of Literature," forming Nos. 1,239-41 of the PENNY PULPIT. Nos. 1,237-38, "Patriarchal Civilization," by Rev. J. Stoughton. Parts 210-11, for January, price 1s., contains sermons by Rev. W. Jay, "Christ the Wonderful;" Rev. R. H. Shuttle, "Justification by Faith," and "The Final Perseverance of the Saints;" Rev. W. Arthur, on "British India;" Rev. G. Smith, "Druidism Contrasted with Christianity;" Rev. H. W. G. Ray, "Take heed how ye hear," &c. The Work for 1844, 1845, and 1846, may be had in Four Vols. each year, containing upwards of 300 Sermons, from some of the most popular Preachers. Selection of 40, by Melvill, 8s.; 22, by Binney, 3s.; 31, by Dale, 4s.; 6, by Archer, 1s., &c. Catalogues on application.

London: JAMES PAUL, 1, Chapter House-court, North side St. Paul's.

A NEW DISCOVERY IN TEETH.—Mr. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will give support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr. Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges to the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, Fleet-street. At home from Ten till Five.

PATENT ELASTIC BANDS, warranted not to be affected by the cold or heat of any season or climate. These Rings or Bands are used instead of tape or string, for holding papers and parcels of every description.

One of these rings is instantly placed round a packet of papers, a roll of Maps, Prints, Music, &c., holding the same firmly and securely, saving the time and trouble of tying, yet allowing of very great addition or reduction without any loss of compactness.

They are well adapted for Garters (a size being selected which requires little stretching); also for the Waist, and different parts of the body; Surgical Bandages, and for a variety of Surgical and Manufacturing purposes.

These Bands are also very suitable for fastening the Covers of Preserve and Pickle Jars, Bottles, &c.

In addition to the above, there is a great variety of uses too numerous to mention, for which these Bands may be applied with advantage; and new applications will constantly suggest themselves when in use.

They may be had of two thicknesses, and are sold in Boxes of six dozen each, of assorted sizes, price 6d. per box and upwards. Bands may be had to order, of various widths and thicknesses.

The above articles are sold by all Stationers and Dealers in Metallic Pens. Wholesale and for exportation by Perry and Co., at No. 37, Red Lion-square, London; and also by Charles Mackintosh and Co., Manufacturers, Manchester and Birmingham.

THE NEW TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, thoroughly cleaning between the teeth, when used up and down, and polishing the surface when used crossways. This brush so entirely enters between the closest teeth, that the inventor has decided upon naming it the Toothpick Brush; therefore ask for it under that name, marked and numbered as under—viz.: full-sized brushes, marked T. P. W., No. 1 hard, No. 2 less hard, No. 3 middling, No. 4 soft; the narrow brushes, marked T. P. N., No. 5 hard, No. 6 less hard, No. 7 middling, No. 8 soft. These inimitable brushes are only to be had at ROSS and SONS', and they warrant the hair never to come out, at 1s. each, or 10s. per dozen in bone, and 2s. each, or 21s. per dozen in ivory.

THE ATRAPILATORY, OR LIQUID HAIR DYE; the only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require re-doing but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes. ROSS and SONS can with the greatest confidence recommend the above dyes as infallible, if done at their establishment; and the ladies and gentlemen requiring it are requested to bring a friend or servant with them, to see how it is used, which will enable them to do it afterwards without the chance of failure. Several private apartments devoted entirely to the above purpose; and some of their establishment having used it, the effect produced can be at once seen. They think it necessary to add, that by attending strictly to the instructions given with each bottle of dye, numerous persons have succeeded equally well without coming to them.

Address ROSS and SONS', 119 and 120, Bishopsgate-street, London, the celebrated Perruquiers and Perfumers, Hair-cutters and Hair-dyers. N.B.—Parties attended at their own residences, whatever the distance.

ACCEPTABLE PRESENTS.—The present season is hallowed by one of the most delightful offices of friendship and affection—the interchange of Gifts as remembrances of the donors, and tokens of their esteem for the receivers. The most appropriate present becomes the first subject of consideration. A merely useful one can afford no evidence of taste; while a present possessing no claims to utility shows a want of judgment. To combine these requisites, a more fitting souvenir cannot be suggested than

ROWLANDS' TOILET ARTICLES:

THE "MACASSAR OIL," "KALYDOR," and "ODONTO," of infallible attributes, in their operation on the Hair, the Skin, and the Teeth.

The august Patronage conceded by our gracious Queen, the Royal Family, and the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, together with the confirmation by experience of the infallible efficacy of these creative and renovating specifics, have characterised them with perfection, and given them a celebrity unparalleled.

A few words on the merits of these admired specifics will doubtless be appreciated in the present instance.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

is a delightfully fragrant and transparent preparation for the Hair, and as an invigorator and beautifier is beyond all precedent. It bestows a permanent gloss, with a silky softness, and a tendency to curl. Weakness, premature greyness, relaxation, and tendency to fall off, are also entirely prevented by this "incomparable" oil.

Price 3s. 6d., 7s. Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

a balmy, odoriferous, creamy liquid, as equally celebrated for safety in application as for its mild and soothing operation, in thoroughly purifying the Skin of all eruptive maladies, freckles, tan, and discolorations; in producing a healthy freshness and transparency of complexion; and an admired softness and delicacy of the hands, arms, and neck!

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, a White Powder for the Teeth, compounded of the choicest and most recherche ingredients of the Oriental herbal—of inestimable virtue for preserving and beautifying the Teeth and strengthening the Gums. It bestows on the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, frees them from tartar, and imparts to the Gums a healthy firmness, and to the breath a grateful sweetness and perfume.

Price 2s. 9d. per box.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—Unprincipled Shopkeepers, for the sake of gaining a trifle more profit, vend the most spurious compounds, under the same names; some under the implied sanction of royalty, and the government departments, with similar attempts at deception. They copy the labels, bills, advertisements, and testimonials (substituting fictitious names and addresses for the real) of the original preparations. It is therefore highly necessary to see that the word "ROWLANDS" is on the wrapper of each article.

* * All others are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS!

The Genuine Preparations are sold by the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London, And by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers.

VICKERS'S GINGER BRANDY. Experience teaches us that the beneficent productions of the earth are themselves sufficient for man's earthly good; especially when rightly directed, and adopted in accordance with the exercise of reason.

Ginger, the almost spontaneous growth of a sunny clime, offers, in his own land, its invigorating aid, to recruit the exhausted energies of the enervated Indian; and in other quarters of the globe, nature kindly provides the luscious and grateful orange, as the needful renovator.

After the most acute medical research, professors are compelled to admit, that nature herself presents the most delightful and efficient remedies, in the temperate use of the Seville orange and Jamaica ginger. By the means of commerce we are enabled to obtain these good things; and by a skillful and judicious operation, we are enabled to offer to the world a combination of these excellent remedial qualities, eminently useful in spasms, flatulence, and sensations of cold. And, indeed, for whatever purpose stimulants are required, there are none more wholesome—none more pure—none more efficacious, than VICKERS'S GINGER BRANDY.

THE ORANGE GINGERETTE

is an article less highly concentrated, and so compounded as to be acceptable to the Ladies, and those to whom a stronger Liqueur is not necessary.

THE CURACAO PUNCH

stands pre-eminent for delicacy of flavour and superiority of quality; and may be used either as a Liqueur, or in combination with warm or cold water.

THE IMPERIAL LIQUEUR GENEVA

has long stood the test of public approval: it is the subject of much careful attention in its distillation; and nothing finer can be produced by the British distiller.

The above are all Bottled, Sealed, and Labelled at the Distillery of JOSEPH AND JOHN VICKERS and Co., LONDON; and may be obtained, as well as their far-famed Orange Boven, Curacao, Cherry Brandy, Gold Wasser, and Crème de Noyeau, of all the Spirit Merchants in the kingdom. Borough Market Distillery, London.

LIGHT.—CAMPINE, CANDLES.—Patent

CAMPINE, in sealed half-gallon cans, 4s. 9d. per gallon; Palmer's Patent Candles, 8d. per lb., at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late Rippon and Burton's), 39, Oxford-street, corner of Newman-street, whose assortment of Campine, Argand, and Solar Lamps, and Palmer's Magnum and other Candlesticks, with all the latest improvements, and of the newest and most recherche patterns, is the largest in existence. All the reasonable novelties are now ready, and selling from 30 to 30 per cent. under any house with whom quality and style are considerations. The money returned for every article not approved of. Detailed Catalogues, with Engravings, sent (per post) free.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.

The high estimate formed by the public during the twelve years WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) chemically purified material has been before it (made into every useful and ornamental article usually made in silver, possessing, as it does, the characteristic purity and durability of silver), has called into existence the deleterious compounds of "Albata Plate," "Berlin Silver," and other so-called substitutes; they are at best but bad imitations of the genuine articles manufactured and sold only by him.

	Fiddle.	Threaded.	King's.
Table Spoons and Forks, full Pattern.	18s.	28s.	38s.
size per dozen	19s.	29s.	39s.
Dessert ditto and ditto, ditto	10s.	21s.	26s.
Tea ditto and ditto, ditto	5s.	11s.	12s.
Gravy ditto	3s.	6s.	7s.

NICKEL-ELECTRO-PLATED.—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced and made only by WILLIAM S. BURTON (late RIPPON and BURTON'S), when plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is, beyond all comparison, the very best article, next to sterling silver, that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally. In the lengthened and increasing popularity of the material itself, and the high character of the method of plating, the public have a guarantee that the articles sold by W. S. Burton (and by him only) are, as it regards wear, immeasurably superior to what can be supplied at any other house, while by no possible test can they be distinguished from real silver.

	Fiddle.	Threaded.	King's.
Teaspoons, per dozen	18s.	28s.	38s.
Dessert Forks	30s.	46s.	58s.
Dessert Spoons	30s.	52s.	63s.
Table Forks	40s.	68s.	75s.
Table Spoons	40s.	72s.	80s.

Tea and coffee sets, waiters, candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process. Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) Stock of general Furnishing Ironmongery is literally the largest in the world, and as no language can be employed to give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it—39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street).—Established in Wells-street, 1820.

GEORGE AND JOHN DEANE'S WARE-

HOUSES, SHOW-ROOMS, and MANUFACTORIES, Opening to the Monument,

46, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE.

THE DEANEAN, and ELECTRO-DEANEAN

PLATE.—The first is a pure Metal, for Whiteness and Durability inferior only to Silver. The second has the Deanean Plate for its base, surmounted by a thick coating of Sterling Silver. Both are manufactured in the following Articles:—

Butter Coolers	Mugs for Christening Presents
Bottle Stands, in great variety	Mustard Pots
Cake Baskets, of the Newest	Pickle Frames
Fashions	Salts, gilt inside
Card Baskets	Soy Frames
Candlesticks, Table	Snuffers and Trays
" Chamber	Soup and Sauce Tureens
" Pianoforte	Spoons and Forks, very various
Cruet Frames and Glasses	Table Dishes
Communion Plate	Table Candlesticks, with Shades
Cutlery, with Silver and Plated	Tea Caddies
Handles	Tea and Coffee Equipages
Dessert Fruit Knives and Forks	Tea Trays
Dish Covers	Tea Kettles, with Stands
Plate Covers	Tea Urns
Egg Frames	Toast Racks
Epergnes	Venison Dishes
Hash Dishes and Warmers	Vegetable Dishes
Ice-pails	Waiters, a large assortment
Inkstands	Wine Coolers
Liqueur Frames and Glasses	" Funnels
Meat Dishes	

The Spoons and Forks will be found especially worthy of attention by those who, during the coming season, are desirous of saving their silver plate. The style of these articles is the very same as the Genuine Silver, while their cost is comparatively trifling. The following are selected from the most running patterns:—

Plain Fiddle Pattern	Plain Shell Pattern	King's Pattern
Threaded ..	Victoria ..	National ..
Threaded Shell ..	Albert ..	

In Tea, Table, Dessert, and Gravy Spoons; Table and Dessert Forks.

THE NONCONFORMIST COMMUNION SER-

VICE,

Manufactured also of the same Metal, has been very extensively adopted. Its simple yet elegant design recommends it at once to Protestant Dissenters, and its cheapness puts it within the reach of Congregations whose means are the most limited.

THE DEANEAN PLATE POWDER has fine Cleansing and Polishing properties. It is very much the favourite in Hotels and Gentlemen's Families.

Ladies and Gentlemen resident in London are respectfully invited to view George and John Deane's Plate Rooms for themselves.

Prospectuses forwarded by post to all parts of the country. Orders executed with the utmost care and despatch.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

THE DAILY NEWS,

LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPER,

IN TIME FOR THE MORNING MAILS.

It is remarkable, that more than a century since there were *eighteen* papers published in London, daily or three times a week—while now there are only *fifteen*! In the city of New York, more daily papers are published than in all England, Scotland, and Ireland, put together. What is the cause?—PRICE!

That the public know the advantage of having a Daily Paper is manifest, from the thousands who pay threepence for a paper the day after publication. What, then, are the causes which maintain the high price? First, the capital required to be invested. Next, the various talent, knowledge, and experience, which must combine to produce the result. The number of the requirements have, in truth, occasioned something very like a monopoly—and monopoly always commands its own price. Thus, whilst capital and competition had been doing good service in all other things, nothing had been attempted for the political and social wants of three great nations; and a daily London Newspaper remained, until the establishment of the DAILY NEWS, a costly luxury, in which only the wealthy could indulge.

The DAILY NEWS looks for support, not to a comparatively few readers at a high price, but to many at a low price. The DAILY NEWS is the same size as all other journals were within seven years; it is larger than many of the high-priced daily journals are now; and, in every particular of interest, it contains as much information as the most successful amongst its contemporaries. The DAILY NEWS is extensive; and double sheets are given whenever News, important Debates, or Advertisements, require it.

Every News Agent will, we hope, supply the paper, by post, at Threepence, WHERE PAYMENT IS MADE IN ADVANCE; when credit is given, it is a matter of private arrangement, with which the Proprietors have nothing to do. As, however, in an undertaking so bold it is advisable to guard against possible inconvenience, the Proprietors will undertake to get all persons supplied who shall forward a Post-office order, made payable to JOSEPH SMITH, Daily News Office, Whitefriars, London, at the rate of 19s. 6d. for every Three months.

An Evening Edition, under the Title of THE EXPRESS,

is published every day at Four o'clock, containing full Reports of the Markets of the day.

Daily News Office, Whitefriars, Fleet-street, London.

SEVENTY YOUNG FEMALES, under Fifteen Years of age, are now fed, clothed, educated, and fitted for respectable servitude, in the Asylum at Tottenham. The Asylum will accommodate at least Thirty additional inmates. Numerous applications are continually being made, but no more can be received for want of funds. Shall these young creatures continue in sin, or shall the Committee be encouraged by liberal contributions to rescue from ruin those who are asking day after day for admission?

Annual Subscription, One Guinea. Life Subscription, Five Guineas.

This Society was established in the year 1835, since which time it has suppressed 195 improper houses, and saved from ruin 405 young females under fifteen years of age. During the last few months it has suppressed, in the parishes of Whitechapel, Stepney, and St. George, nearly 50 improper houses.

J. B. TALBOT, Secretary.

London Society for the Protection of Young Females, Office, 17, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside, January 3, 1847.

Subscriptions and Donations will be received by the Bankers, Messrs. Hankey, Fenchurch-street; by the Secretary, at the Office of the Society, Moira-chambers, 17, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside; and at the Office of the Nonconformist.

Now ready,

A PORTRAIT of the late WILLIAM KNIBB, Engraved by Zobel, in mesotinto, after the Original by Room, in possession of the Baptist Missionary Society.

Print impressions, price 2s. 6d. A few copies of the Proof impressions, price Half-a-Guinea, remain on hand.

Subscribers' names received in London at the Publishers', and at the Baptist Mission-house, 33, Moorgate-street; Liverpool, D. Marples; Manchester, J. Lowndes; Birmingham, J. W. Showell; Newcastle-on-Tyne, W. S. Pringle; Leeds, J. Heaton; Bristol, J. Ackland; Norwich, J. Fletcher.

Orders should specify Room's Portrait.

London: published for the Proprietors, by ARTHUR HALL and Co. (late Dyer and Co.), 24, Paternoster-row.

DEATH OF MR. JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY.

THE NORFOLK NEWS of January 16th will contain a full BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of the late Mr. JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY.

Orders, accompanied by a remittance of 3d. per copy in Post-office stamps or otherwise, will receive attention, if addressed to the Office of the *Norfolk News*, Norwich. Advertisements must reach the Office on Thursday, the 14th.

IRISH EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

EXTREME DISTRESS.

DISTRESS in IRELAND deepens and spreads.

It must, doubtless, yet become wider and more severe. Scarcity and disease are preparing a harvest for death. It is a case for compassion and bounty—for humiliation and prayer.

The liberality of the Congregational Churches is rising with the necessity and urgency of the case. The Committee of the Irish Evangelical Society finds its duty rather in a wise and faithful stewardship of the increasing Contributions that are flowing in upon it, than in urgent appeals for more funds. Yet such are the fearful woes and sufferings of Irish destitution, that the Committee cannot omit an earnest call on those Churches which have not yet contributed.

The Committee intends forthwith to send a Deputation to superintend on the spot the application of the Churches' bounty—to express English and Protestant sympathy with the sufferings of Ireland—to preach the Gospel, as well as administer temporal succour. This proceeding will bring no charge on either the Relief Funds or on those of the Society.

The Ministers of our Body labouring in Ireland will be the medium of distribution. The poor of their Churches will be the first objects of sympathy and care; their known and stated hearers will follow next; other sufferers will be relieved wherever practicable. This is the time to make an impression on Ireland favourable to the Gospel, by exhibiting powerfully its genuine spirit and fruits. Their present misery may work future good, both temporal and spiritual.

Christian brethren, join your prayers, counsels, and contributions, in this good and necessary work.

THOMAS JAMES, Secretary.

Blomfield-street, January 6, 1847.

	£	s.	d.
Amount already advertised	921	1	10
Mr. Hackett	1	0	0
Rev. J. Woodward and Friends, Tonbridge Chapel	5	0	0
— Turner, Esq., Burton-crescent	3	0	0
Sacramental Collections, viz.:			
Rev. W. Grigsby, Staplehurst	3	5	0
Rev. N. Helling, Exeter, including donation of £1 from Mr. Embling	2	15	6
Rev. James Hamer, Sutton Valence	7	0	0
St. James's-street Chapel, Nottingham, by Mr. John Harrison	5	8	3
Warminster, by Mr. W. Payne	5	10	0
Rev. James Johnson, Luton	3	2	0
Rev. W. B. Woodman, Newport, Gloucester	1	7	8
Rev. T. Haynes, Bristol	19	7	0
Rev. R. Cecil, Ongar	3	7	6
Rev. S. Davis, Harley-street, Bow	5	10	10
Rev. R. Thompson, Ilfracombe	1	10	6
Rev. B. Slight, Tonbridge Wells	5	14	0
Rev. W. Hugill, Workap	4	10	0
Rev. C. Gilbert, Islington (additional)	0	7	6
Rev. R. Philip, Maberley Chapel	10	0	0
Rev. C. Morris, Fetter-lane, surplus	10	17	5
Rev. T. Kennerley, Mitcham	7	2	0
Rev. J. Spence, Oxford	6	15	6
"A Young Disciple of Jesus," Sawbridge-worth	1	0	0
Rev. G. Moore, Lewes	3	0	0
Mrs. Moore	2	0	0
Mr. E. Damon, Weymouth	0	10	0
A few Friends in Perth	0	10	0
Rev. W. Legg and Friends, Reading, by private Subscriptions	20	7	0
From a Servant, by Rev. T. Lewis, Islington	0	6	0
Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, by ditto	2	0	0

COMPLETE SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION FOR STOKE NEWINGTON, &c.

THE COMMITTEE have the pleasure to announce that Mr. HENRY VINCENT has kindly consented to deliver A LECTURE, in the BRITISH SCHOOL-ROOM, KINGSLAND, opposite Shacklewell-lane, on MONDAY Evening, January 18th, 1847. Subject:—"THE PROSPECTS OF THE PEOPLE." The Rev. Thomas Aveling will take the Chair at Half-past Seven precisely. Reserved seats for Ladies.

A PUBLIC MEETING, in connexion with the Association, will be held in the same place on WEDNESDAY Evening, January 27. Several well-known friends of the cause are expected to take part in the business of the Evening. Admission Free.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD-HILL.

(For Orphans under Eight Years of age, without distinction of Sex, Place, or Religious Connexion.)

THE SIXTH ELECTION of this Charity will be held on MONDAY, 18th January, at the HALL OF COMMERCE, Threadneedle-street, Bank, for the purpose of choosing TWELVE CHILDREN from the List of Approved Candidates.

The Chair will be taken by the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, at Eleven o'clock, when the poll will commence; to close at Three o'clock precisely.

Suitable accommodation will be provided for ladies. Attendance daily, from Ten till Four, at the Office, 32, Poultry. Subscriptions most thankfully received.

JOSEPH TRITTON, Treasurer.

ANDREW REED, D.D., Sub-Treasurer.

JAMES SHERMAN, Hon. Secretary.

32, Poultry, December, 1846.

CRESCENT HOUSE, LEICESTER.

THE Misses MIALl beg to announce to their Friends, that the duties of their School will be resumed on Wednesday, the 20th instant.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, TOWNLEY-HOUSE, RAMSGATE.

MR. and Mrs. HOFLESH respectfully announce that their Vacation will terminate January 31st, on which day they purpose returning from London with their pupils. A liberal deduction is made for the daughters of Ministers. Terms will be forwarded on application.

Address, until the 21st, at Mr. Randall's, 7, King-street, Cheapside, London.

Mr. and Mrs. HOFLESH beg to remind their Friends that Ramsgate, one of the most salubrious watering-places on the coast, is brought, by the opening of the South Eastern Railway, within a moderate day's journey of most of the principal towns of the kingdom.

EDUCATION.—9, Carlton Villas, Camden-road, HOLLOWAY.—The plan adopted comprehends everything essential to a solid and complete Education, on medium terms. A Parisienne is resident. Prospectuses and highly respectable references will be sent on application. Two or three little girls (sisters or friends) would be received on advantageous terms. A young lady required as half-boarder.

TEAS of the true OLD-FASHIONED KIND, as formerly imported by the East India Company (and with which the name of SPARROW has for many years been identified) at the following reduced scale of prices:—Strong and full-flavoured Congou (a most economical tea for large consumers, at 3s. 8d.; sterling Congou (of superior strength and flavour), 4s.; finest Congou (strongly recommended), 4s. 8d.; fine ripe old Pekoe Souchong (one of the finest specimens imported), 5s.; strong Green, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; genuine Hyson or young Hyson, 5s.; the finest Cowslip Hyson or young Hyson (very fragrant), 6s.; strong Gunpowder, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; and the finest Gunpowder (heavy pearl leaf), 7s.

No Bohea or inferior Teas kept. Orders by post or otherwise, containing a remittance or respectable reference, will be dealt with in a way that will ensure future orders and recommendations.

The carts of this establishment deliver goods in all parts of town free of expense.

COFFEE as in FRANCE.—It is a fact beyond dispute, that in order to obtain really fine coffee, there must be a combination of the various kinds; and to produce strength and flavour, certain proportions should be mixed according to their different properties; thus it is we have become celebrated for our delicious Coffee at 1s. 8d., which is the astonishment and delight of all who have tasted it, being the produce of four countries, selected and mixed by rule peculiar to our establishment, in proportions not known to any other house.

From experiments we have made on the various kinds of Coffee, we have arrived at the fact, that no one kind possesses strength and flavour. If we select a very strong coffee, it is wanting in flavour; by the same rule, we find the finest and most flavoured coffees are generally wanting in strength; and as they are usually sold each kind separately, quite regardless of their various properties, the consumer is not able to obtain really fine coffee at any price. There is also another peculiar advantage we possess over other houses—our roasting apparatus being constructed on decidedly scientific principles, whereby the strong aromatic flavour of the coffee is preserved, which, in the ordinary process of roasting, is entirely destroyed; and, as we are coffee roasters, we are enabled to keep a full supply of fresh roasted coffee continually after the Parisian and Continental method.

The rapid and still increasing demand for this coffee has caused great excitement in the trade, and several unprincipled houses have copied our papers, and profess to sell a similar coffee. We therefore think it right to CAUTION the public, and to state that our superior mixture of four countries is a discovery of our own, and therefore the proportions are not known, nor can it be had at any other house, and that in future we shall distinguish it from all others as

SPARROW'S CONTINENTAL COFFEE, at 1s. 8d. per lb.

Packed in tins of all sizes, perfectly air-tight, for the country.

We have also strong and useful Coffees from 1s. to 1s. 4d.

Tea Establishment, 95, High Holborn, adjoining Day and Martin's, leading through into 23, Dean-street.
HENRY SPARROW, Proprietor.

Now ready, in one volume, post 8vo, price 6s. 6d. cloth,

THE SCRIPTURE DOCTRINE OF

FUTURE PUNISHMENT.

An Argument, in Two Parts. By Rev. H. H. DOBNEY. Being a Second Edition of "Notes of Lectures," revised and greatly enlarged, Reply to "Eclectic," &c.

WARD and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

CHEAPEST FAMILY BIBLE EVER PUBLISHED!

Just published, Nos. I. to IV., price 4d. each, containing Three Royal Quarto Sheets (24 pages); and Part I., price 1s. 4d., containing Twelve Sheets (96 pages), with wrappers,

THE HOLY BIBLE; containing the Old and

New Testaments, according to the Authorised Version, with Marginal References and Illustrations, a Summary of the several Books, an Analysis of each Chapter, and Explanatory Notes, by the Rev. JOHN BROWN, late Minister of the Gospel at Haddington; and numerous additional Notes by his Grandsons, the Rev. J. B. PATTERSON and the Rev. A. S. PATTERSON.

* * This is not only the cheapest, but it is also one of the most beautiful and useful Family Bibles ever offered to the public.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF BROWN'S FAMILY BIBLE.

Also just published, Nos. I. to IV. of the same Work, with a Steel Engraving in each, price 7d. each Number; and Part I., with Four Steel Engravings, price 2s. 4d.

The whole work will be completed in Forty-three Weekly Numbers. The Illustrated Edition will contain Forty-three Steel Engravings, from the Old Masters, illustrative of Scripture History, Scripture Localities, and Scripture Characters, and will cost in all but 25s. The edition without plates will be only 14s. 4d.

London: G. L. THOMSON and Company, 53, Paternoster-row; and John Johnstone, 26, Paternoster-row.

May be had, by order, of any Bookseller.

TO MINISTERS AND CONGREGATIONS.

THE INCREASED DEMAND for the HYMN-BOOK has led the Publishers to make a FURTHER and considerable REDUCTION in the price.

Specimen pages of the various Editions, with all particulars, will be forwarded, free of expense, by

T. WARD and Co., 27, Paternoster-row, London.

This day is published, price 3s. cloth,

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THOMAS

CLARKSON, M.A. With a concise Historical Outline of the Abolition of Slavery. By THOMAS TAYLOR. Second Edition, with a Continuation, by HENRY STEBBING, D.D., F.R.S.

London: ARTHUR HALL and Co., 24, Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers.

MUSICAL PRESENTS.

SIX SACRED SONGS; a Duet and Trio; written by Mrs. HEMANS; the Music composed by E. I. NIELSEN:—viz., 1. He walked with God. 2. The Rod of Aaron. 3. The Voice of God (Duet). 4. The Fountain of Marah. 5. Passing away. 6. The Angel's Greeting. And Trio. The Gloomiest Day hath Gleams of Light. Price 1s. 6d. each; or the whole in 1 Vol., in cloth, price 1s. 6d.

SIX NEW VOCAL DUETS, for two Sopranos:—viz., 1. The Smile. 2. The Feast of the Flowers. 3. No longer mourn for me. 4. Good Night. 5. Shall I compare Thee to a Summer's Day? 6. I come! I come! The poetry by SHAKESPEARE, Dr. GRAY, Mrs. HEMANS, &c. The music composed by E. I. LODER. Price 2s., each; or the six in 1 Vol., bound in cloth, 9s.

CHURCH AND HOME MELODIES. A Selection of the most popular Psalm and Hymn Tunes, for One Voice, with accompaniment for the Piano or Organ, to which are added 24 Chants. By JAMES TERRY. Price 12s. in cloth.

HANDEL'S MESSIAH. Unique and Portable Edition, Imperial octavo. Edited by E. J. WESTROP. Price, bound in cloth, 10s.

* * To persons frequenting the public performance of this sublime work, the above edition, from its beautiful clearness and portability, presents a desirable acquisition; as it may be taken without incumbrance and referred to during the performance.

HAYDN'S ORATORIO—THE CREATION. Unique edition. Imperial 8vo, edited by E. J. WESTROP. Price bound in cloth, 10s.

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